

JPRS 80727

4 May 1982

South and East Asia Report

No. 1134

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semi-monthly by the National Technical Information Service, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

4 May 1982

SOUTH AND EAST ASIA REPORT

No. 1134

CONTENTS

BANGLADESH

Awami League Efforts To Unite Opposition Told (THE NEW NATION, 21 Mar 82).....	1
Foreign Minister Discusses Nonalignment (Mohammed Shamsul Huq Interview; OSLOBODENJE, 21 Feb 82)....	3
More Details Given on Marxist-Leninist Congress (HOLIDAY, 21 Mar 82).....	6
Meeting Discusses Foreign Aid Request (THE BANGLADESH TIMES, 20 Mar 82).....	8
Indian Officer, Troops Captured in Chittagong Tracts (THE NEW NATION, 23 Mar 82).....	10
Muslim League Factions, Offshoot Decide To Merge (THE NEW NATION, 22 Mar 82).....	12
Foodgrain Situation Reported at All-Time Low (Jaglal Alam; HOLIDAY, 21 Mar 82).....	13
Dacca To Cancel Rice Agreement With Guinea (THE NEW NATION, 21 Mar 82).....	16
Briefs	
Foreign Office Austerity	17
Mexican Agricultural Aid	17
Ganges Water Dispute	17
Chittagong Grain Shortage	17

INDONESIA

Joint Order Said To Hamper Resettlement Program (KOMPAS, 9 Mar 82).....	19
--	----

Refinery Projects, Financial Troubles Reported (KOMPAS, 5 Mar 82).....	21
Number of Physicians Said To Be Undetermined (KOMPAS, 6 Mar 82).....	23
Use of Foreign Brand Names To Be Ended (KOMPAS, 12 Mar 82).....	24
Drop in Oil Production Reported (KOMPAS, 17 Mar 82).....	26
KAMPUCHEA	
Battambang Residents Build, Restore Roads (SPK, 11 Apr 82).....	28
Briefs	
Western Battlefield Report	29
Gandhi Sends Message To Chan Si	29
Chan Si Thanks Gandhi	29
Western Leach Battle Action	29
Samlot Battlefield Figures	29
Route 10 Pailin Battle Report	29
Roads Damaged	30
Battambang Province Battlefield Report	30
GDR Aid	31
Aid Distribution	31
Red Cross Aid Distributed	31
Red Cross Aid To Returnees	31
Transport Service in Kompong Cham	31
LAOS	
'VNA ' Editor in Chief Greet KPL on New Year (Vientiane Domestic Service, 15 Apr 82).....	32
Briefs	
Delegation Returns From Manila	33
GDR Joint Coffee Plantation	33
Bulgaria-Aided Farm Project	33
Magazine Delegation's Departure	34
Cooperation Accord With Australia	34
DPRK Photo Exhibition	34
NEPAL	
Briefs	
Dutch Consulate	35

PAKISTAN

New, Islamic System of Government Soon-Zia (DAWN, 13 Apr 82)	36
Minister Says Qadianis Non-Muslims (DAWN, 13 Apr 82)	37
Direction of National Policy on New System Questioned (A. T. Chaudhri; DAWN, 27 Mar 82)	38
Haroon on Terrorist Organization (MORNING NEWS, 11 Apr 82)	40
Minister Says Biharis Repatriation Next Month (MORNING NEWS, 12 Apr 82)	41
Economic Prosperity For Baluchistan Predicted (MORNING NEWS, 12 Apr 82).....	43
Foreign Minister on Campaign Against Arms Sale (MORNING NEWS, 15 Apr 82).....	45
Cordovez Says Kabul Visit Useful (MORNING NEWS, 16 Apr 82).....	47
Complete Strike in Karachion Al-Aqsa (MORNING NEWS, 15 Apr 82).....	48
Import-Export Balance Urged (DAWN, 12 Apr 82).....	50
Facilities for Overseas Pakistanis Explained (DAWN, 12 Apr 82).....	51
Road Block Protests Kidnapping (DAWN, 12 Apr 82).....	52
Role of Advanced Research in Agriculture (DAWN, 12 Apr 82).....	53
Paper Reports on Teachers' Strikes (DAWN, 10 Apr 82).....	56
Exports Decline For Third Month Reported (DAWN, 13 Apr 82).....	58
Sugar Prospects Outlined (Editorial; DAWN, 12 Apr 82).....	59
Quetta To get Natural Gas Direct From Fields (MORNING NEWS, 15 Apr 82).....	60
Briefs	
More Held in Sind	61
Short Consultancies	61

Envoy to Cameroon	61
Coconuts in China	61
Arbab's Murder Inquiry Completed	62
Tractor Plant Starts Production	62
Afghan Military Front Formed	62
77,000 Cars Imported	62
Report on Teacher Benefits	62
Shoora Chairman's Salary	63
Students Try Disrupting Traffic	63
Students Remain Absent	63
260 Arrested in Nawabshah	64
Teacher Organizations Strike	64
IDA Loan Distribution Equitable	64
Majeed Acting NWFP Governor	64
NWFP Governor to London	65
U.S. Vegetable Oil	65
Trade Protocol With China	65
Ishaq on Rupee Devaluation	65
Naval Chief Visits Sri Lanka	65
Wali Khan Meets Bhuttos	66
Agricultural Production	66
Outgoing PRC Ambassador Honored	66
Karachi, Jacobabad Express Train	66
Afghan Refugee Mission Threatened	67

SRI LANKA

'AFP ' Discusses 'Disarray' of Opposition Parties (AFP, 18 Apr 82)	68
Briefs	
West German Aid	70

THAILAND

Muslim Separatist Movements Analyzed (Anurat Maniphan; AFP, 12 Apr 82)	71
Labour Department Criticises BBC Report (POST, 8 Apr 82)	74
BRN Retaliates for Arrests of Alleged Members (POST, 10 Apr 82)	76
Briefs	
Antiterrorist Drive in South	77
'Appeal' on U.S. Trade	77
PRC Media Delegation	77
Term of House Extension	78
New UNHCR Representative	78

AWAMI LEAGUE EFFORTS TO UNITE OPPOSITION TOLD

Dacca THE NEW NATION in English 21 Mar 82 pp 1, 8

[Text] The sponsors of the proposed alliance of seven political parties have finally been able to come to a workable understanding with the Baksal faction of the Awami League (Hasina) for united movement against the government.

The Awami League faction led by party Secretary-General Abdur Razzaque and presidium member Mohiuddin Ahmed is believed to have assured the alliance leaders of its fullest support in their bid to unite.

The Awami League led by Hasina Wajed has, however, brushed aside chances of alliance with the seven parties for action against the government.

But Baksal faction in the Awami League, which does not see eye to eye with the liberals inside the organisation on many political issues, has assured the leaders of the proposed alliance of its support in time of need if for reasons beyond its control it was unable to join the alliance.

The alliance move has however run into troubled waters due to differences between CPB (communist party of Bangladesh) and the Workers Party led by Rashed Khan Menon on the nature and content of the programme of the alliance.

The alliance bid which was launched two months back has got fresh impetus following return of Prof Muzaffar Ahmed, chief of his faction of National Awami Party, from Moscow late last month.

The pro-Moscow parties involved in the alliance move are: Communist Party, Ekota Party, NAP (Muzaffar) NAP (Harun), Jatiya Samajtantarik Dal, Workers Party and Sramik Krishak Samajbadi Dal.

The Alliance leaders have not met in the immediate past due to differences concerning the draft of the proposed alliance. The alliance leaders have so far been unable to work out the basis for the unity.

The CPB is insisting on preparing an ideological basis for the alliance since all of them had finally identical views on all matters of "common interest."

But Workers Party leaders, backed by one of the top leaders of the JSD, were insisting on preparing an effective programme for the alliance, instead of giving it an ideological bias.

Half a dozen alliance workers and leaders whom NEW NATION contacted expressed less than optimism on the chances of success of the alliance without Awami League being actively involved in it.

An important alliance leader who preferred not to be identified said the alliance was urgently needed in view of apprehension of extra-political forces becoming involved in the running of the state.

A political observer, however, told the NEW NATION "when chips are down, no differences on politics and programme will stand in the way of unity of these forces."

CSO: 4220/7077

FOREIGN MINISTER DISCUSSES NONALIGNMENT

Sarajevo-OSLOBODENJE in Serbo-Croatian 21 Feb 82 p 9

[Interview with Mohammed Shamsul Huq, Bangladesh minister of foreign affairs, by Mugdim Karabeg]

[Text] Professor Mohammad Shamsul Huq, minister of foreign affairs of the Peoples Republic of Bangladesh, is more than just a "professional diplomat." For many years now his professional and life's work has been focused on the problems of Bangladesh and the interests of its people. As a university student in Dacca, Calcutta, and London he very early on opted for a major in economics while at the same time addressing himself to problems of education in the most backward regions of Southeast Asia and to the study of the social structure and issues of this region. He has lectured at the universities of Dacca and Rajshahi, and he is the author of several internationally renowned studies on education and labor in the countries of southern and southeast Asia.

He is one of the originators of a program for regional cooperation among seven Asian countries: Bangladesh, India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Bhutan, Nepal, and the Maldives Islands. He is an active member of several working bodies of the nonaligned movement, the United Nations, the Islamic summit, and other international organizations. He served as an intimate adviser to the assassinated president of Bangladesh, Ziaur Rahman, together with whom he acted as an intermediary in the Iraq-Iran conflict. He is one of those leaders of the Republic of Bangladesh who prevented the assassination of president Ziaur Rahman from being turned into a pretext for the abandonment of the late president's long-standing policy in favor of the development of Bangladesh as spelled out in the famous "19 points" and the consistent promotion of a democratic political system in that country. He is a close adviser of the current president, Djalal Abdus Satar. It is for this reason that our recent meeting with this prominent figure on the Bangladesh political scene proved to be so very interesting. When we put to him the rather conventional question as to "what he thought about the nonalignment movement" professor Shamsul Huq responded in a quite unconventional manner as if he were quoting excerpts from some of his scholarly works.

"The commitment of president Tito, with whom I was personally acquainted and whom I deeply admired, to unconditional dedication to the original principles of the nonaligned movement was a reflection of the deepest interests of the peoples of Yugoslavia. Yugoslavia is putting these principles into practice

steadfastly and in their purest form, i.e., the principles associated with the struggle for independence in the geopolitically most sensitive point on the globe between East and West, the struggle for world peace, for the freedom of all peoples, and for cooperation among all countries on the basis of full equal rights. This policy of nonalignment served as a powerful inspiration to a number of other countries, including in particular those countries which are most underdeveloped, and this also includes our own Bangladesh.

"We are fighting for the same things. Constant reliance on the original principles of the nonaligned movement arises from the most profound interests of our peoples, since this is the most solid foundation for promoting faster domestic economic development under conditions marked by the severe backwardness which we inherited. This is why all of the policies and views of Bangladesh and Yugoslavia concerning the most critical issues of international relations and development are either identical or similar. And this is why at the forthcoming conference of the nonaligned in Baghdad we too will commit ourselves to the preservation and further strengthening of these principles."

Professor Shamsul Huq, noticeably disturbed and at the same time resigned, then went on to talk about the contradictions of the modern world, the increasingly strained relations among the superpowers and the senselessness of the arms race, conflicts, including open military conflicts, among members of the nonaligned movement, and the unjust international economic order which is driving the underdeveloped countries into even greater poverty because they are forced to sell their raw materials for one dollar in order to be able to pay 10, 20 or even a 100 dollars for finished manufactured goods.

"All of these things are a reflection of the dangers and new challenges that the non-aligned will have to come to grips with in Baghdad," continued the Bangladesh minister of foreign affairs. "What are we going to do to slow down the arms race?! While a large part of the human race is suffering from starvation at least 500 billion dollars are being spent every year on weaponry and armies. And these resources could be expended so much more beneficially to promote international economic cooperation and the more rapid development of the underdeveloped countries. The world has succeeded in overcoming naked, political colonialism. But economic colonialism remains as a yoke hanging around the necks of many countries. Because of the unfair prices that prevail in trade between the world's poor and highly developed countries the profits from this trade are flowing from the most backward countries to the most affluent countries, and the gap between them is widening.

"I think that the nonaligned movement has to take a stand in favor of fulfilling several tasks of common concern to all of these countries. In the first place it is necessary to mount a struggle against hunger which is plaguing many nations, including our country, Bangladesh. This could be accomplished in part through the establishment of closer cooperation among the nonaligned countries, the creation of more open markets, and the signing of barter trade agreements based on fair prices. This would open the way for increased sales of our goods on the markets of the nonaligned countries and vice versa, greater employment, and a faster rise in incomes. I believe that another one of these common concerns is to find a way to effectively put a stop to the senseless wars that are going on among nonaligned countries..."

Minister Huq then went on to comment in detail on the subject of regional cooperation among the countries of southeast Asia. This cooperation got under way last year with the holding of two conferences of deputy foreign ministers and the formation of study groups dealing with the areas of agriculture, rural development, transportation, health care, meteorology, communications, postal services, and scientific-technical cooperation. These talks and cooperative ventures are taking place in keeping with the spirit of the principles of the United Nations and the nonaligned movement.

"This regional cooperation is guarantee of peace, stability, and progress in this part of Asia," said professor Shamsul Huq. "If we want to have economic cooperation, then it is most important that we should have peace and stability. This is the long-range goal of our policy, i.e., the advancement of good relations with all of our neighbors throughout the region and the settlement of minor disputes. We are happy with the results that have been achieved to date, and a conference of the foreign ministers of the seven countries will soon be held to put the finishing touches on the work already done by the deputy ministers and study groups.

"I would also like to call attention to the fruitful cooperation that exists among the Islamic countries, a record of cooperation that is of great importance and benefit to Bangladesh. We are of course cooperating with many other countries all over the world. Even though Yugoslavia is a long way from Bangladesh, companies from your country are still working on some very important projects here which we highly appreciate. There are no problems whatever as far as relations between Yugoslavia and Bangladesh are concerned. We are bound together by general commitments to the development of mankind as well as by the deep emotional ties that exist between our peoples and individual leadership figures due to their constant and close contacts."

11813

CSO: 2800/276

BANGLADESH

MORE DETAILS GIVEN ON MARXIST-LENINIST CONGRESS

Dacca HOLIDAY in English 21 Mar 82 p 3

[Text] The five-day fourth national congress of Samyabadi Dal (M.L.) of Bangladesh (ABBAs) was held from 7th March to 11th March and ended successfully.

The congress presided over by Khondakar Ali Abbas, the General Secretary of the party was attended by the delegates from the districts of Dacca, Chittagong, Khulna, Rajshahi, Comilla, Noakhali, Kushtia, Tangail and Barisal. The representatives of the Communist League (M.L.) and Biplobi Communist party (M-L) were also present as guests.

After the inauguration of the congress one-minute silence was observed in memory of Nagen Sarkar and other martyrs of the party. The inaugural session was addressed by Abdul Matin of Communist League Dilip Barua of Samayabadi Dal and Bimal Biswas of Biplobi Communist Party.

It has been pointed out in the Congress that political independence, economic emancipation and cultural rights of the people can be achieved only through revolutionary transformation of the society under the leadership of a strong revolutionary party based on Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-Tung Thought. At present with a view to materialising the revolutionary change the Congress put stress on the mass struggles and mass movement led by the Party. The Congress resolved to unite all the political organisations and individuals believing in Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung Thought in a strong Marxist-Leninist party.

"Bangladesh is passing through a deep crisis created by the present government that is protecting the interest of feudal-comprador--bureaucratic classes and foreign exploiters," the congress maintained.

As a result of an acute political and economic crisis the illusion of the people about the present Govt. is evaporating.

In the face of grave situation confronting the nation, the Party vowed to launch a people's struggle and mass movement against bribery and corruption and demanding lands to the peasants, reasonable pay for the workers and the employees, Democratic rights of the people, confiscation of foreign capital, autonomy for the national minorities in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, scrapping of unequal treaty with foreign countries and for the people-oriented education.

he congress elected a three-member presidium with Khondakar Ali Abbas as its chairman and Dilip Barua and Haji Bashirul Alam as its member and 12-member central committee. The prominent members of the central committee are Shah Alam Manik, Asraful Alam Tubu, Produtya Kumar Phani, Jamal Uddin Sarker, Kalipada Master and Chashi Bahar.

CSO: 4220/7078

BANGLADESH

MEETING DISCUSSES FOREIGN AID REQUEST

Dacca THE BANGLADESH TIMES in English 20 Mar 82 pp 1, 8

[Text] Bangladesh's request for foreign aid in the financial year 1982-83 is likely to be in the vicinity of two point three billion dollars, an official source said in Dacca on Friday.

Bangladesh already gave hint to this effect early this week at a meeting of the Ambassadors of the donor countries in Dacca and local heads of missions of the aid giving agencies, the source told ENA.

The officials of the Finance Ministry at the meeting apprised the donor representatives of the country's pressing need for increased commodity aid and sought help to improve its unfavourable balance of payment situation. They also pointed out that World Bank estimated the country's aid requirement for the next financial year at about two point six billion dollars.

Realistic Request

Considering from the point of view of the World Bank's assessment the aid request for the next financial year was rather realistic, the sources added.

Of the two point three billion dollars aid request thirteen hundred million dollars has been sought as project aid, eight hundred million dollars as commodity assistance and little over two hundred fifty million dollars in the form of food assistance, according to the sources.

Meanwhile, the officials of the External Resources Division and the Planning Commission are busy giving the finishing touches to the memorandum which Bangladesh usually circulates before the meeting of the World Bank coordinated "Aid Consortium."

This year's meeting of the Aid-Bangladesh Consortium is scheduled for April 20 to 22 to be held at Paris.

Gradual Descent

The sources, however, mentioned that as the memorandum is completed in a day or two there can be variation of one hundred million dollars in the total figure for aid request.

But given the figure as it is Bangladesh's aid request for the next year reflected a gradual descent of the high expectation for aid. Bangladesh received a total aid commitment of two point one billion dollars in the current financial year (1981-82) the second year of the Second Five-Year Plan while it sought a total of two point six billion dollars aid during the period. The total disbursement of aid in the current financial year ending June next is expected to be about one point six billion dollars, the sources added.

In the first year of the second Five-Year Plan (1980-81) Bangladesh was committed one point six billion dollars as against its demand for two point seven billion dollars during the same period.

Out of this total amount actual disbursement was one point one billion dollars.

CSO: 4220/7075

BANGLADESH

INDIAN OFFICER, TROOPS CAPTURED IN CHITTAGONG TRACTS

Dacca THE NEW NATION in English 23 Mar 82 pp 1, 8

[Text] An Indian Army Major along with some soldiers was rounded up by Bangladesh Rifles after a brief clash in Chittagong Hill Tracts on March 17.

The Indian Army personnel had moved deep inside Bangladesh territory apparently in support of insurgents (Shanti Bahini) who had of late intensified their activities. The attack took place near Ranipur under Lama Subdivision in the Chittagong Hill Tracts.

When contacted Bangladesh Foreign Secretary Humayun Rashid Choudhury denied any knowledge of arrest of any Major or any other ranking officer. He would neither confirm nor deny the incident.

Indian High Commissioner in Bangladesh Mr Muchkund Dubey is believed to have been called to the Foreign Office on March 18 to be informed of Bangladesh's concern over the incident.

Bangladesh is believed to have lodged a strong protest with the Indian Government over the March 17 incident in the Chittagong Hill Tracts involving Indian Army personnel.

The Indian Major and the soldiers are believed to have returned to India since then.

A flag meeting between the commanders of Bangladesh Rifles and Indian Border Security Force was held at Demagiri in the Indian side of the border to discuss the incident.

An important BDR official who preferred not to be identified confirmed the incident of March 17. He feared there were some casualty on the other side.

Following the incident the army launched a combing operation in areas bordering India and recovered large chunk of arms and ammunition from Khagrachari area. The arms and ammunition are of foreign origin.

Rangamati Police officials when contacted refused to comment on the incident. Despite persuasions they would neither confirm nor deny the incident which took place under their jurisdiction.

July last year Shanti Bahini had reportedly launched attacks over new settlers in the area with outside help. When Bangladesh law enforcing agencies moved in to restore peace over 16,000 tribals had crossed into India to be lodged in hurriedly setup camps on the Indian side of the Chittagong Hill Tracts. The tribals started trekking back home from November 15.

CSO: 4220/7080

BANGLADESH

MUSLIM LEAGUE FACTIONS, OFFSHOOT DECIDE TO MERGE

Dacca THE NEW NATION in English 22 Mar 82 pp 1, 8

[Text] All the three factions of the Muslim League and its off-shoot, Gano Muslim League, have decided finally to merge into one.

A 101-member Steering Committee comprising the central office-bearers of all the four factions was formed Saturday night to elect an acting president and an acting general secretary on April 4 next for the unified party.

The three factions and the off-shoot are the Muslim League headed by late Khan A. Sabur now by acting president M.A. Matin, Muslim League headed by Justice B.A. Siddiky, Muslim League headed by Mr T. Ali and Gano Muslim League headed by Mr Shamsul Huda.

The decision of the unification of all the four came after much discussions and deliberations by all the factions since the unification committee with Mr A.N.M. Yousuf was formed during the life-time of late leader Khan A. Sabur.

To pave the way further for the unification, the Muslim League (Sabur) at its fast council meeting held in Dacca decided to carry out the efforts by allowing the acting Party President M.A. Matin to continue as acting Chief till an unification was made.

The Saturday night's meeting also authorised the convener of the Unification Committee, Mr A.N.M. Yousuf to do all necessary arrangements for the Steering Committee meeting on April 4 next at the Muslim League central office at 'Allahwata Building,' Motijheel at 10 a.m.

The Steering Committee as an ad-hoc body will hold 'national council' after preparing the new enrollment of the councillors of all the four factions within a period of six months to elect party central office-bearers as well as election of different tiers of the organization.

According to a press release issued by the convener of the Unification Committee, A.N.M. Yousuf, a fact-finding committee comprising representatives from all the groups will go to Khulna with the objective of finding a common candidate in the forthcoming bye-election in the constituency that fell vacant following the death of Khan A. Sabur.

The committee on return will meet at the residence of Begum Razia Aziz M.P. on March 25 to take decision in this regard.

CSO: 4220/7079

FOODGRAIN SITUATION REPORTED AT ALL-TIME LOW

Dacca HOLIDAY in English 21 Mar 82 pp 1, 8

[Article by Jaglul Alam: "What Is the Real Picture?"]

[Text] Against a background of government claims of success on the food front the government's stock position of foodgrains has reached an all-time low of below six lakh tons.

This quantum is less than half of the minimum 12-lakh-ton stock position approved by the World Food Program.

The rate of depletion of foodgrain from government stock is alarming as evident from the fact recently revealed in a circular of the Food Ministry that government foodgrain stock went down by at least 10 thousand tons during one day.

The stock position of all government foodgrain warehouses in the country was recorded at 7,45,165 tons on February 25 and it fell to 7,35,109 tons the following day, February 26.

The stock level came down to less than 'lakh tons over the last three weeks. Along with this fact the prices of foodgrains have registered a fresh spate of enhancement during the last few days.

Reports also said that another person in Netrokona died of starvation and rice in that area is selling at 480 taka per maund--the highest price in the country.

According to government records the price of coarse rice in the district and subdivision level of the country on February 25 this year was 258.49 taka per maund compared to 171 taka on the same day of the previous year. Over the next three weeks the price escalated to about 280 taka per maund.

Meanwhile media reports speak of higher prices of foodgrains in the districts. It is reported that last week the price of one maund of low variety rice was 328 taka in Magura and 330 taka in some parts of Rangpur.

In this situation the government's performance in procuring foodgrains from internal and external sources seems to be disappointing.

Starting from July 1 last year the government has so far procured 114,850 tons of rice which is less than one-fifth of the target set by the government. Up to February 25 the government has procured 144,590 tons of boro rice and 19,400 tons of aus rice. During the same period government purchased 12,528 tons of wheat from internal sources against a target of 1105 lakh tons, it is learnt.

Procurement of foodgrains from external sources is also poor. Pakistan has pledged to sell one lakh tons of rice the arrival of which would take another month.

It is expected that 1.20 lakh tons of wheat would reach the country by the end of this week from India under an arrangement with the World Food Program.

Meanwhile a contract was signed with Burma to import one lakh tons of coarse rice on cash purchase. It is learnt from a reliable source that the government is yet to finalize the contract on cash purchase since it can create problems for buying foodgrains from other sources on credit.

It is also learnt that the government is trying to purchase one lakh tons of rice from Japan on cash payment.

The Gap

The previous Food Minister has said that the shortfall for the current year stands at 21 lakh tons while official documents of the Food ministry project is at 22.65 lakh tons.

But other usually reliable sources in the Agricultural and Food Ministries put the quantum of shortage of foodgrains at not less than 28 lakh tons.

Total commitments for food aid from abroad with the import of foodgrains lined up so far on cash payments are estimated to leave a shortage of about four lakh tons from the requirements as reckoned by the Food Minister. But the gap stands at 11 lakh tons according to the unofficial estimate of 28 lakh tons food shortage.

It is also evident now that estimates of food stock in official papers are not accurate as foodgrains in CSD storages of Dacca, Chittagong and other places have been short of the officially recorded figures.

It is learnt that normally food-surplus areas like Feni, Sunamganj, Chowmahani, Bahairab and Faridpur are also importing foodgrains from other districts. Cessation of movement of foodgrains out of those areas has again affected the other districts of the country.

It may be pointed out that due to drought and less use of agricultural inputs the harvest of aman crops which meets the lion's share of the people's requirements was extremely poor. Production of other crops, such as boro and aus paddy and wheat was also badly affected.

During the current year government approved about 3000 projects on food-for-works program and decided to distribute about 4.40 lakh tons of wheat for that purpose.

But since the government is now unable to supply the proposed wheat more than 2000 projects have remained unimplemented.

Recently the Ministry of Food in a circular to the Ministry of Relief and Rehabilitation asked the latter not to approve any more project on food-for-works program since the current stocks are on the verge of exhaustion.

Earlier the government had targeted to procure one lakh tons of wheat from Care, 1.20 lakh ton from WFP, 93 thousand tons from USAID, 18 thousand tons from the U.K. five thousand tons from the FRG and 1.05 lakh tons from local sources.

It is gathered that so far only 16 thousand tons of wheat have been sanctioned by the USAID and another 25 thousand by Care while the arrival of the rest is still awaited.

CSO: 4220/7078

BANGLADESH

DACCA TO CANCEL RICE AGREEMENT WITH GUINEA

Dacca THE NEW NATION in English 21 Mar 82 pp 1, 8

[Text] Government is going to cancel an agreement with Guinea under which Bangladesh was earlier committed to provide one lakh metric tons of rice.

After the Government's frantic effort to persuade the Guinean Government for the payment of about Taka 15 crore against the disbursement of 20 thousand tons rice, officials expressed frustration as Guinea was showing reluctance to Bangladesh's demand for payment.

As the Trading Corporation of Bangladesh (TCB) failed to bring any fruitful result the Government placed the matter through diplomatic channel, which also met with utter failure.

According to the agreement Bangladesh will receive 370 US dollars for per ton of rice. But after the disbursement of 20 thousand tons of rice Bangladesh received only about Taka three crore out of Taka 15 crore. Regarding the remaining Tk. 12 crore, Guinea is neither denying nor paying any heed to Bangladesh's request.

Though, according to the provision of the agreement, Bangladesh was supposed to supply total quantum of rice within 1981; Government cancelled all the subsequent consignments of rice after the first consignment of 20 thousand tons in early November last year.

During the visit of President Ahmed Sekou Toure of Guinea to Bangladesh, the agreement was signed between Bangladesh and his country.

Subsequently, TCB signed an agreement with Guinea for supply of the said amount on deferred payment basis. The agreement also envisaged a provision of 20 percent down payment under five instalments.

After the export of rice Bangladesh faced a serious crisis as the quantum of commodity aid suddenly recorded a substantial fall following the donor countries' objection to provide commodity aid to an exporter country. The political motive behind the deal was apparently to show the outside world the positive outcome of the canal digging programme.

CSO: 4270/7077

BRIEFS

FOREIGN OFFICE AUSTERITY--All Foreign Office postings abroad have been kept in abeyance as an austerity measure. The order for suspending all foreign postings was issued by the Cabinet Division. This decision will remain effective till the end of the current fiscal year. This step has been taken in view of the shortage of foreign exchange. Mr Abul Ehsan Bangladesh High Commissioner to India, who was under order of transfer to Japan will stay in New Delhi for the time being. So will Mr Manzur Ahmed Choudhury in Tokyo. He was scheduled to go to New York as Bangladesh's Permanent Representative to UN to replace Mr K.M. Kaiser, Mr Farugue Ahmed Choudhury who has been tipped to replace Mr Abul Ehsan in New Delhi will stay back in Brussels. These postings are likely to be made effective after the budget of the next fiscal year. [Text] [Dacca THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 19 Mar 82 p 1]

MEXICAN AGRICULTURAL AID--A memorandum of agreement between the International Maize and Wheat Improve Centre of Mexico and Bangladesh Agricultural Research Council was signed in Dacca recently to develop effective cooperation between the BARC and the CIMMYT for the improvement of wheat maize barley tritical. Dr Kazi Badruddoza Executive Vice-Chairman, Bangladesh Agricultural Research Council and Dr R.D. Havenerm Director General CIMMYT signed the agreement on behalf of their respective organisations. [Text] [Dacca THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 19 Mar 82 p 1]

GANGES WATER DISPUTE--The University Press is expected to publish a book titled "Ganges Water Dispute" written by former adviser and expert Mr B.M. Abbas A.T. According to a Press release on Thursday, the book would be a most important publication, "as it deals with the human and economic sufferings of the lower riparian of Ganges-Bangladesh." It said that in the face of continued Indian external publicity on the question of its stand on the erection and operation of Farakka Barrage on the river Ganges, the book would add to the Bangladesh's external publicity effort to draw the attention of the world community to its right to a fair share of the waters of the Ganges and other border rivers. [Text] [Dacca THE BANGLADESH TIMES in English 19 Mar 82 p 8]

CHITTAGONG GRAIN SHORTAGE--Chittagong, March 20--A total of 8009 maunds and 29 seers foodgrains worth over Taka 12 lakh and 33 thousand at ration price have been found short at 12 CSD godowns at Halishahar. ADC (Education) told BSS that checking and reweighting of foodgrains at the 12 sealed godowns at Halishahar CSD were complete today. He said a total of 4926 maunds and 29 seers

of rice and 3083 maunds of wheat were found short at these godowns. He said 20 officers including 12 magistrates were engaged in checking the godowns. According to official sources checking and reweighting of six more sealed godowns at Dewanhat will begin from Monday. Meanwhile, 21 food officials had been put under suspension, the sources said. [Text] [Dacca THE BANGLADESH TIMES in English 21 Mar 82 p 1]

CSO: 4220/7073

JOINT ORDER SAID TO HAMPER RESETTLEMENT PROGRAM

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 9 Mar 82 pp 1, 12

[Excerpts] The appearance in 1981 of a joint directive by four directors general, which placed a limit on the export of logs and substituted processed timber, has hampered the 1981-82 resettlement program. As a result, out of a planned resettlement of 100,000 families, only 26,758 have been able to be moved as of 8 March 1982. Nevertheless, there is optimism that the program of the Third Five-Year Development Plan will be successful, or at least will move close to the objective.

So stated Martono, deputy minister for transmigration, in a statement to the press Monday in Jakarta. Kadarusno, director general of transmigration, and Ir Radinal Moechtar, director general of urban planning, Department of Public Works, were with the deputy minister.

The resettlement target for the third 5-year plan actually is 500,000 families over a 5-year fiscal period. Specifically for fiscal 1981-82, a target of 100,000 families has been set. But only 26,758 families have been able to be moved as a result of the aforementioned joint directive.

The aim of the joint order by four directors general (directors general of forestry, diversified industries, domestic trade, and foreign trade) was to increase integrated industries which are grounded on plywood manufacture, forest exploitation training, and plywood export regulations.

According to Deputy Minister Martono, before the 1981-82 resettlement program was implemented, 153 locations were chosen as transmigration areas, but with the appearance of the joint directive, only 81 sites remained which could be occupied. Thus the resettlement was postponed until new locations could be found.

Martono added that the conflict which occurred was not caused by a lack of coordination at the time the program was to be approved, but rather the aforementioned new policy was considered to be more important then.

According to the joint directive, a limitation is placed on the export of logs, and plywood is substituted. In order to process the logs into plywood, a number of areas which were going to be used for resettlement were transferred to timber concerns.

For the remaining 2 fiscal years of the Third Five-Year Development Plan the director general of transmigration has set a goal of moving 275,000 families. Added to the approximately 73,000 families remaining from 1981-82, that would mean 348,000 families have to be moved by the end of the third 5-year plan, or almost 2/3 of the total target. Nevertheless, Deputy Minister Martono is optimistic the target can be reached. "At least we can get close to it," he said.

The reason [for this optimism] is, besides a growing improvement in coordination among sectors handling transmigration, facilities for resettlement services are now better. He added that the improvement in inter-sectoral coordination is evidenced by the increase in the number of migrants each year.

There is coordination among the director general of urban planning, who formulates the program plan, the director general of road construction, who opens the land, the director general of agrarian affairs, who gets the lots ready, and the director general of transmigration, who prepares the housing.

Martono said the substitute locations [agreement] for implementing the 1981-82 resettlement program will be signed at the end of March by Harun Zain, chairman of the Transmigration Coordination Board and minister of manpower and transmigration.

According to Martono, the problems of population explosion and food shortages are, of course, the current international problems. But it is useless to compare the results of the resettlement program with the population explosion in Indonesia. With an annual population growth rate of 2.32 percent, he said, there is an increase in the Java-Madura population of 2.1 million each year. The population of Java and Madura according to the 1980 census was 62 percent of Indonesia's total population, which was 147 million, while the resettlement target during one 5-year plan is only 500,000 families.

Nevertheless, said Martono, with the opening of new farm land it is not impossible that the transmigration program could answer the food scarcity challenge, especially since migrants will have been provided with knowledge of the best methods of land preparation for achieving high productivity. Actually, he said, until now resettlement areas in general have not been capable of fulfilling their own food needs, especially new areas which are still at the formation stage. But there are many older regions which are capable and even provide food for other areas.

9792

CSO: 4213/48

REFINERY PROJECTS, FINANCIAL TROUBLES REPORTED

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 5 Mar 82 pp 1, 12

[Excerpts] A fund of about 110 billion rupiahs which Pertamina [State Oil and Natural Gas Company] spent to finance the construction of the Balikpapan, Dumai and Cilacap oil refineries has not yet been returned by the government. The total amount consisted of a fund of 26 billion rupiahs and \$151 million in foreign exchange.

This was disclosed by Drs F. Afdau, Pertamina's financial director, when he was accompanying Drs Joedo Sumbono, Pertamina's chief director, in a tour of the Cilacap refinery project Thursday. [Geronimo Z.] Velasco, a guest from the Philippines, who is chief director of the Philippine Natural Oil Company, joined the tour.

According to Drs Afdau, Pertamina earmarked the 110 billion rupiah fund in the form of "bridging financing" in order to see that the projects run smoothly. The fund was used especially to pay third parties, because deposits of government funds often get blocked up.

Pertamina's financial director did not specify which refinery project was having the most difficulty with its money supply. Nevertheless, a source KOMPAS contacted disclosed that more than half of the fund was absorbed by the construction of the Dumai hydrocracker, and it was this project that has experienced difficulty in obtaining funds.

In order to overcome this problem, said Drs Afdau, Pertamina's Council of Government Commissioners promised it will seek further funding. It is estimated that investment financing of about \$1.478 million is needed for the expansion of the Balikpapan refinery, \$1.182 million for the Cilacap refinery, and \$1.105 million for the Dumai hydrocracker. According to plan, the three refineries will be completed in 1983.

Pertamina's chief director and his party came to Cilacap yesterday to check on field work at [obvious omission] and to witness the erection of the crude separator or "crude column" at the refinery site. The gigantic separator is 80 m long, 10 m in diameter, and weighs 1,100 tons. "This column is the heaviest ever made for an oil refinery," said the chief director.

According to Ir Chumenit, chief inspector of the Cilacap refinery expansion project, a special derrick with a 450-ton capacity was brought in from the United States to erect the crude column. The derrick was strengthened by a certain technique so that it would be capable to achieving a maximum capacity of 600 tons.

According to plan, the separator will process about 200,000 barrels of crude oil per day, of which 160,000 BPD will be taken from the Arjuna field and 40,000 BPD from the Attaka field. With the addition of Arabian Light Crude, which until now has been processed at the older refineries at a rate of 100,000 BPD, the Cilacap refinery's capacity will later become 300,000 BPD. In this regard, Pertamina is also increasing its production of lubricating oil from 85,000 to 260,000 tons per year from the same raw materials.

There is additional construction of oil facilities in the Cilacap area at Penyu Bay, which was chosen as the location for building a crude island berth. Two offshore piers will be built at this site, each of which will be able to accommodate 135,000-ton tankers. From this location the crude oil will be piped 5 km underwater to a collection tank for storage before being refined.

According to plan, Pertamina will build about 5 crude oil reserve tanks with a storage capacity of approximately 4 million barrels.

The piers, channel dredging and undersea pipe installation are being handled by a Dutch contracting syndicate, while the Cilacap refinery construction is being handled by Huor, the chief contractor, from the United States.

9792

CSO: 4213/48

NUMBER OF PHYSICIANS SAID TO BE UNDETERMINED

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 6 Mar 82 pp 1, 9

[Excerpts] The precise number of physicians in Indonesia has not yet been determined. The exact figure has never been disclosed, and what is always referred to is merely an estimate. Likewise, the number of specialists has never been learned for usre. Such was the information obtained by KOMPAS this week.

In addition, there are no specific data yet on what kinds of specialists there are, how many there are, or in what areas they are dispersed. There is always a pronounced difference in the figures several sources use for the number of physicians.

According to the latest statistics from the Department of Health (through April, 1981), there are 9,054 physicians, consisting of 8,497 general practitioners [GP's] and 557 specialists of various kinds. But these figures are only for doctors who are government employees in the Department of Health.

The physicians are scattered throughout the 27 provinces and abroad. In the Jakarta Special Capital Region 1,199 GP's and 178 specialists are employed. East Java has 1,309 GP's and 87 specialists; Central Java, 845 GP's and 55 specialists; West Java, 820 GP's and 42 specialists; North Sumatra, 658 GP's and 41 specialists; and South Sulawesi, 334 GP's and 15 specialists. Other areas have less than 300 GP's, and there are even places where there are no specialists.

The personnel bureau chief of the Department of Health promised that in 1983 all doctors throughout Indonesia will be registered in the Department of Health after the completion of the SID (Doctor's Permit) registration process. The reason for this is that every physician who intends to open private practice must first obtain permission from the Department of Health.

The Indonesian Physicians Association (IDI), as the main organization of the medical profession, has noted that through March, 1982 there were 12,633 physicians. That number does not differentiate between GP's and specialists, although the IDI figures are rather detailed in showing how doctors are divided up in the provinces. The figures are based on the number of IDI provincial branches and regions.

The area with the most physicians is Jakarta Special Capital Region with 2,329. Jakarta is followed by Bandung with 647 doctors, North Sumatra with 641, Yogyakarta, 475, Surabaya, 470, Semarang, 395, West Sumatra, 331, Surakarta, 327, Malang, 270, Palembang, 262, Ujungpandang, 186, Irian Jaya, 160, Bogor, 139, and Denpasar with 130. Other areas have less than 120 doctors.

But even the figure of 12,633 physicians recorded by IDI is only for IDI members. In fact, not all Indonesian doctors become IDI members. Thus, as with the Department of Health data, it is clear that even IDI data do not represent the actual number. It is speculated that the number of physicians in large cities like Jakarta who are non-IDI members is still about 10 percent of the registered IDI membership. According to estimates, the number of specialists in Jakarta is between 10-20 percent of the total number of doctors there.

Meanwhile, the pharmaceutical and medical magazine Medika records the number of physicians to be 11,464. This number does not distinguish between GP's and specialists. The Medika data do not differentiate between IDI members or non-members, or between those who are government employees and those who are not.

According to Medika, there are 3,029 doctors registered in the Jakarta Special Capital Region. There are 1,233 in West Java, 1,811 in East Java, 991 in Central Java, 997 in North Sumatra, 268 in West Sumatra, 239 in South Sumatra, 208 in Bali, 179 in South Sulawesi, 148 in North Sulawesi, and 118 in West Kalimantan. Other provinces have under 100 physicians.

On the basis of the various available data, it can be concluded that it is not possible to obtain exact figures in this interim period. Other problems which also have an influence in the data-gathering process are, for example, the multifarious status of physicians in Indonesia. There are doctors who are government employees in the Department of Health, in the Department of Education and Culture, and also in the Indonesian Armed Forces. These three agencies employ physicians more than any other.

Meanwhile, there still are doctors who have private status under the umbrella of institutions like hospitals or clinics. Also, there are doctors who have the status of private individuals who are not affiliated with a parent organization. They are individuals who are independent, particularly in large cities.

Although the Department of Health has stated it is capable of registering the number of physicians throughout Indonesia in 1983, the possibility is still dubious. In fact, there still are doctors who have graduated from state universities and have never registered to obtain the SID at the Department of Health. There is quite a substantial number of them, and they are now working at several hospitals or clinics.

USE OF FOREIGN BRAND NAMES TO BE ENDED

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 12 Mar 82 pp 1, 12

[Excerpts] The government is gradually going to abolish use of foreign brand names for Indonesian industrial products. This policy is especially intended to wipe out millions of dollars in annual royalty payments which are made to the holders of the trade names abroad. In this way Indonesia will be able to reserve foreign exchange, which is becoming increasingly difficult to obtain.

Kusudiarso Hadinoto, director general of diversified industries, made this statement to KOMPAS Thursday afternoon at Sahid Jaya Hotel. The director general of diversified industries handles a majority of the types of industrial manufacturing in Indonesia, such as electronics, motorcycles, milk, canned foods and textiles.

"The first stage will begin with a limitation on foreign brands in diversified industries," said Hadinoto. This will be effected by establishing a policy by which industrial activities for foreign brands will increasingly be restricted. For instance, when granting plant expansion permits, the director general of diversified industries will give precedence to industries that use Indonesian brand names.

The director general thinks that using Indonesian and not foreign brand names can definitely be accomplished. In several types of industry within the scope of diversified industries there already are many businesses which use only Indonesian labels. For AC Panda, for example, formerly General Electric, the use of the Indonesian trade name has not decreased sales. Likewise Ralin-brand lamps continue to be in as much demand as they were when they used the Phillips brand name. A number of other industrial products use combined brand names, like National Gobel, Kawasaki Binter and Yasonta Sharp.

Another problem which might be a concern in regard to the change of brand names is competition with foreign, imported brands. For example, if in the future National Gobel brand uses the Gobel trade name, there is concern that Gobel will be competing against the imported National brand.

For that reason the government is going to arrange it so that when a brand name in certain types of industry has been changed from a foreign to an Indonesian one, imports of foreign brands in the same industries will be prohibited. Actually the government has already prohibited imports of types of industrial products which are now produced in Indonesia, like radios, televisions, motorcycles, cars and others.

Hadinoto said the changeover from foreign to Indonesian brands can be accomplished through the purchase of a license or by going into production for oneself by buying components of various brands. For example, AC Panda probably had bought a license so that it could produce non-GE products of a quality similar to GE products. Customers also know that AC Panda has a GE license.

According to Hadinoto, actually Indonesian entrepreneurs who use foreign brand names will be very happy if they are required to use their own brand names, because they would not need to pay a royalty. But up until now the government has not fixed limitations, so that the Indonesian entrepreneurs cannot force their desires on foreign parties.

Specifically in regard to joint Indonesian-foreign industries, the Indonesian parties involved very much want the government to require the use of Indonesian brand names. Then they could compel their foreign partner to use the Indonesian brand.

Hadinoto does not have data on the amount of royalties which has been paid by Indonesian companies to foreign parties, but it is certain to have been millions of dollars till now.

According to KOMPAS' source, just one milk company, namely PT Fiesche Vlag Indonesia, each year must pay royalties of about \$2 million for the "Frisian Flag" trade name. Added to technical assistance, each year's royalties reach \$4 million, because royalties for technical assistance and use of the brand name are each 2 percent of the milk production. This sum of \$4 million is the same as building a milk plant.

B. Ichsani, second deputy general chairman of Indonesian Electronics Association, said that an average of \$3 in royalties is paid abroad for each television produced. In order to produce about 800,000 TV units in Indonesia, royalty payments amount to about \$2.4 million—not to mention radios, refrigerators, etc.

9792

CSO: 4213/48

DROP IN OIL PRODUCTION REPORTED

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 17 Mar 82 pp 1, 12

[Excerpts] Indonesia's oil production dropped off in January and February, 1982. Figures for March are not known yet. After being received by President Soeharto at Bina Graha [Executive Building] Tuesday, Judo Sumbono, chief director of Pertamina [State Oil and Natural Gas Company] explained that the drop in production was a result of one of the large oil company contractors in Indonesia being incapable of selling its share of production in the international oil market.

Sumbono was not prepared to explain how large a drop in production there was or even its effect on foreign exchange earnings. He only pointed out that the oil company working in Indonesia was forced to decrease its production because its reserves, which were still overflowing, had not yet been able to be released to the market.

Until now Indonesia has been producing about 1.6 million barrels of crude oil per day. According to Sumbono, even though there has been a decrease in production, it is hoped that production for fiscal 1982-83 will be restored to 1.6 million BPD.

This is not the first time a drop in Indonesia's oil production has occurred. Once at the beginning of the Third Five-Year Development Plan Indonesian oil production also fell off after reaching a production peak 2 years earlier.

The peak in Indonesia's crude oil production was recorded in fiscal 1977-78, i.e. 616.5 million barrels, or 1.68 million BPD. In the following fiscal year it dropped to 589.2 million barrels, or 1.61 million BPD. In fiscal 1979-80, at the beginning of the third 5-year plan, the lowest figure was recorded, i.e. 577.2 million barrels or 1.58 million BPD. Production only began to be restored toward the end of 1980, after recording during the first semester the lowest production per day or 1.56 million barrels.

The drop in production at the beginning of the Third Five-Year Development Plan was the result of a change in contract requirements for production-sharing between the government and oil contracting companies at the start of 1976. If previously the contractor received 35 percent while Indonesia received 65 percent, in 1976 Indonesia's share was raised to 85 percent, and only the remainder was for the foreign contractor.

As a result of the decrease in a contractor's share, during 1976 and 1977 oil contracting companies became sluggish and greatly decreased exploration activities. The effect of this was only seen in production levels 2-3 years later.

But as the new conditions resulting from the "shock" of 1976 returned to "normal," contractors again promoted exploration activity. The effect of this was only evident in fiscal 1980-81, that is in the production level of 1.59 million BPD.

According to knowledgeable sources, the large oil company Judo Sumbono meant was PT Caltex Pacific Indonesia, and the result of this current drop in production is that Indonesia's overall oil production is only about 1.25 to 1.26 million BPD, the lowest level since the end of the first 5-year plan.

9792

CSO : 4213/48

BATTAMBANG RESIDENTS BUILD, RESTORE ROADS

BK111009 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0414 GMT 11 Apr 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 11 Apr (SPK)—This year, the inhabitants of Battambang Province, nearly 300 kilometers northwest of Phnom Penh, contributed a lot to the construction and restoration of roads in order to accomplish state tasks and to serve agricultural production.

The revolutionary people's committee set up an ad hoc committee. The inhabitants of Battambang, Mongkol Borei and Sisophon districts built and restored a road from Bavel, Battambang District, to Thngak Hill, Sisophon District, which is important to the extension of agricultural production in the northwestern part of the province.

More than 7,000 inhabitants of 8 communes in Battambang District restored the 27 kilometer road from Bavel to O Ta Khieu in 20 days. The workers overcame numerous difficulties, mostly caused by the lack of any means of transport.

Chum Chhay, 49 years old, peasant of Phum Thamei Village, Kouk Khmum Commune, Battambang District, said: It is with joy that I work. It is not the same as under former regimes, in particular that of Pol Pot, when peasants worked under coercion of the traitors.

Yim Koy, peasant of Bavel Commune, expressed his gratitude to the revolutionary authorities which cared about inhabitants of isolated localities. He said: I decided to make all my efforts to put abandoned lands back into cultivation and to increase agricultural production, which contributes to the restoration of the country's economy.

During the meeting acclaiming the achievement of the road, Kong Srun, vice chairman of the people's revolutionary committee of Battambang Province, highly praised the inhabitants' efforts. This act, involving many people, expresses the great people's revolutionary force of Kampuchea. It is this force which is hampering the enemy's activities, he stressed.

CSO: 4200/40

BRIEFS

WESTERN BATTLEFIELD REPORT--On 2 and 3 April, our army and guerrillas attacked the Vietnamese troops at the Ta Sda mountain range, Phum (Trolouk Chrum), Phum Chheuteal, Phum Boeng and at the Sampeou Lun mountain range. Vietnamese troops also hit 55 landmines planted by our guerrillas. We killed 69 Vietnamese troops and wounded 73 others. We set 5 tanks ablaze, damaged some other tanks, destroyed a DK-75, 7 12.7-mm machineguns, 3 B-40's, 2 B-41's, 11 AK's and a quantity of materiel, and seized a quantity of war materiel. Long live our valiant and courageous army, guerrillas and people on the Sisophon-south of Route 5 battlefield! [Text] [BK060703 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 5 Apr 82]

GANDHI SENDS MESSAGE TO CHAN SI--Indian Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi recently sent a message to comrade Chan Si congratulating him on his nomination as chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers. The message says: I am confident that in the future the friendly relations between India and Kampuchea will strengthen and expand in all fields for the cause of peace and stability. On this occasion, I wish your excellency good health and the Kampuchean people success. [Text] [BK070442 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 6 Apr 82]

CHAN SI THANKS GANDHI--Comrade Chan Si, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PRK, sent a message to Her Excellency Mrs Indira Gandhi, prime minister of the Republic of India, on 6 April expressing thanks for her congratulations on his election as chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers. The message reads: I sincerely thank your excellency for congratulating me on my election as chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PRK. I am convinced that the bonds of friendship and solidarity between our two peoples will continue to develop and strengthen with every passing day. I wish your excellency the best of health and brilliant successes in your noble and lofty tasks. [Text] [BK071339 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 7 Apr 82]

WESTERN LEACH BATTLE ACTION--Last March, our comrades in arms on the Western Leach battlefield killed 348 Vietnamese aggressor troops and wounded 219 others for a total of 567 enemy casualties. They destroyed three vehicles, a Goryunov, an AK, three trenches and a quantity of war materiel. They routed a platoon-size Vietnamese intervention unit. In the production of primitive weapons, our comrades in arms made and planted 4 million punji

stakes, dug 7,200 punji pitfalls and set 280 automatic bows and 560 snares. Long live our valiant and courageous army, guerrillas and people on the Western Leach battlefield! [Text] [BK110551 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 10 Apr 82]

SAMLOT BATTLEFIELD FIGURES--Last March, our comrades in arms on the Samlot battlefield killed 187 Vietnamese aggressor troops and wounded 183 others for a total of 370 enemy casualties. They destroyed a vehicle and a quantity of materiel; damaged road sections at 22 points west of Trung Khla totalling 30 meters; and seized an RPD, 1,000 meters of telephone cable and a quantity of materiel. They also routed a company-size intervention unit and a company-size transport unit of the Vietnamese enemy. In the production of primitive weapons, our comrades in arms made and planted 200,000 new punji stakes, dug 100 punji pitfalls and set 150 automatic bows. Long live our valiant and courageous army, guerrillas and people on the Samlot battlefield! [Text] [BK130650 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 11 Apr 82]

ROUTE 10-PAILIN BATTLE REPORT--Last March, our comrades in arms on the Route 10-Pailin battlefield killed 40 Vietnamese aggressor troops and wounded 70 others for a total of 110 enemy casualties. They destroyed a military barracks and a quantity of materiel. They routed a company-size Vietnamese intervention unit. In the production of primitive weapons, they made and planted 655,000 new punji stakes, dug 200 punji pitfalls and set 90 automatic bows. Long live our valiant and courageous army, guerrillas and people on the Route 10-Pailin battlefield! [Text] [BK130846 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 12 Apr 82]

ROADS DAMAGED--Report on guerrilla activities to cut the Vietnamese enemy's transport routes on the Sisophon-south of Route 5 battlefield: From 30 March to 1 April, our army and guerrillas dug three holes in the surface of a road at (Daeum Khting). Each hole was 2 to 3 meters long and 1 meter deep. On 2 and 5 April, our army and guerrillas dug five holes in the surface of a road east of Damnak Chek. Each hole was 3 meters long and 1.2 meters deep. They also dug 10 holes in the surface of a road west of O Kruos. Each hole was 3 meters long and 2 meters deep. They also felled six trees to block the road. On 7 and 9 April, they dug six holes in the surface of a road west of Mak Hoeun. Each hole was 6 meters long and 2 meters deep. Long live our valiant and courageous army, guerrillas and people on the Sisophon-south of Route 5 battlefield! [Text] [BK140803 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 13 Apr 82]

BATTAMBANG PROVINCE BATTLEFIELD REPORT--Last March, our comrades in arms on the Sisophon north of Route 5-Thmar Puok-Preah Net Preah-Phnum Srok battlefield in Battambang Province killed 248 Vietnamese aggressor troops and wounded 452 others for a total of 700 enemy casualties. They destroyed a vehicle, a 105-mm mortar, a Goryunov, a B-40, two military barracks, a 15-meter bridge near Phum Kapik on Route 64 and a quantity of materiel. They seized 2 AK's, 425 AK rounds, 9 DK-75 rounds, 32 M-79 grenades, 800 meters of telephone cable and a quantity of materiel. They routed a

company-size intervention unit of the Vietnamese enemy. In the production of primitive weapons, our comrades in arms made and planted 295,000 new punji stakes, dug 400 punji pitfalls and set 350 automatic bows. Long live our valiant and courageous army, guerrillas and people on the Sisophon north of Route 5-Thmar Puok-Preah Net Preah-Phnum Srok battlefield! [Text] [BK140401 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 13 Apr 82]

GDR AID--Phnom Penh, 8 Apr (SPK)--Recently Rolf Dach, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the GDR, handed over bicycles, motorcycles, sewing machines, typewriters, cloth and clothes offered by the Free German Trade Union League to the KFTU to Heng Teav, vice chairman of the KFTU. [Text] [BK080654 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0421 GMT 8 Apr 82]

AID DISTRIBUTION--Phnom Penh, 9 Apr (SPK)--Recently, the Kampuchean Red Cross distributed tools to 2,000 families in Preah Sdech District, Prey Veng Province, 90 kilometers east of Phnom Penh. Tools distributed included knives, axes, saws, mattocks, planes, and so on. [Text] [BK130400 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0359 GMT 9 Apr 82 BK]

RED CROSS AID DISTRIBUTED--Phnom Penh, 10 Apr (SPK)--The veterinary service of Kompong Chhnang Province, 90 km northwest of Phnom Penh, has up to March vaccinated 44,960 head of cattle and thousands of hogs and fowls. Preventive and hygienic measures for the animals have been explained by the veterinarians. In March the Red Cross of Kampuchea distributed humanitarian aid to 18,420 families in Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey, Battambang, Prey Veng, Svay Rieng and Takeo Provinces. The relief materials included cloth, sarongs, household items and everyday articles. [Text] [BK130400 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1435 GMT 10 Apr 82 BK]

RED CROSS AID TO RETURNEES--Phnom Penh, 14 Apr (SPK)--The Kampuchean Red Cross recently distributed humanitarian aid to 3,400 Kampuchean families returning from refugee camps in Thailand and settled down in Siem Reap, Puok, Srei Snam, Varin and Samraong Districts, Siem Reap Province, 250 km northwest of Phnom Penh. Each family received 10 meters of cloth, 2 sarongs, a mosquito net and 4 meters of weather-cloth. [Text] [BK171009 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1437 GMT 14 Apr 82 BK]

TRANSPORT SERVICE IN KOMPONG CHAM--Phnom Penh, 17 Apr (SPK)--During the first quarter, the transport service of Kompong Cham Province, 100 kilometers northeast of Phnom Penh, moved to the provincial seat 3,985 tons of paddy bought from the people by the trade service. Dockers of the port handled 3,550 tons of paddy, rice and beans. Last year, the service repaired and paved roads for tens of kilometers and repaired six bridges. [Text] [BK181017 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1428 GMT 17 Apr 82 BK]

CSO: 4200/40

'VNA' EDITOR IN CHIEF GREETES KPL ON NEW YEAR

BK181433 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Text] On 13 April 1982, comrade Dao Tung, VNA editor in chief sent a greetings message to the KPL editorial staff. The message reads as follows:

On the occasion of the traditional Lao new year, on behalf of all cadres and state employees in the VNA office, I would like to convey to you, comrades, and through you, to all cadres and state employees in the KPL office best wishes with militant solidarity, close friendship and fraternal cooperation.

This year, the traditional Lao new year comes at a time when the entire Lao party, army and people are striving to complete in scoring achievements to welcome the forthcoming third LPRP Congress. The traditional new year is, therefore, being celebrated in an ever more joyful and confident atmosphere. The beacon of the LPRP's eighth resolution, together with various precious lessons learned from the concrete situation of the revolution over the past 6 years or since the establishment of the LPDR, have guided the Lao people on the path of advancement to create favorable conditions for the forthcoming party congress--a congress which will adopt a strategic line and policy on the defense and building of the country in an advance to socialism with a firm step.

I am elated over and confident in the achievements scored by you, comrades, in the KPL office, which have worthily contributed to the common success of the party, government and people of Lao in the movement to transform and build socialism and in the cause of national defense against all schemes of sabotage, subversion and threats of the imperialists and the Chinese bi-nation expansionists and hegemonists and their henchmen.

May the spirit of militant and the relations of sincere cooperation between the VNA and the KPL agencies be increasingly consolidated and developed!

On the occasion of the traditional Lao new year, I wish you, comrade members of the editorial staff, together with all fraternal cadres and state employees of the KPL agency good health and new achievements in carrying out the news agency's work so as to make the KPL advance and develop in the new stage.

CSO: 4206/45

BRIEFS

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM MANILA--Vientiane, 3 Apr (KPL)--Souli Nanthavong, chairman of the state scientific and technical committee, on April 1 returned home from Manila. Souli Nanthavong led his delegation to participate in the ministerial conference held in the Philippines on the making use of sciences and technology in the development of the Asian and Pacific region. Questions on the introduction of science and technology in the development of Laos were of much interest to a number of delegates who confirmed that they will help Laos in training skilled manpower for rural development, disclosed the Lao delegation. [BK081245 Vientiane KPL in English 0925 GMT 3 Apr 82 BK]

GDR JOINT COFFEE PLANTATION--Vientiane, 6 Apr (KFL)--The 1982 memorandum on coffee exploration and processing was signed here yesterday between Laos and GDR. The signed memorandum which also assumes long term cooperation in the field at the southern Boloven Plateau represents another step in the implementation of the relation of friendship, solidarity and mutual assistance between the two countries, said an official at the signing ceremony. The signatories were Khamchan Kommaseng, head of the Boloven Plateau development project and Herbert Gradl, assistant director of GDR coffee exploration working team. The signing was witnessed by deputy minister for agriculture, forestry and irrigation Latsami Hamphoui and German Democratic Republic Ambassador Dieter Doering. [Text] [BK081245 Vientiane KPL in English 0908 GMT 6 Apr 82 BK]

BULGARIA-AIDED FARM PROJECT--Vientiane, 8 Apr (KPL)--A protocol on the establishment of a 100-hectare vegetable planting-farm funded by the government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria was signed in Vientiane on April 6 between Lao and Bulgaria officials. The signatories were, on the Lao side, Kotsadali Phimmason, deputy-head of the state-owned agricultural machinery enterprise, and, on the Bulgarian side, Rayna Hindalova, representative of the agro-complex of Bulgaria. The protocol will be put into effect in November this year. The project is situated at Tha-Ngon Village, Saithani District (app 25 km east of Vientiane). At the initial stage vegetables will be planted on an area of 20 hectares. Also on the same occasion, a contract on the building of a 50-ton warehouse and the assembling work of mechanical equipment for the said farm was also signed by Khamphieu Visapra, deputy-head of the planning department of the Agriculture Ministry and Rayna Hindalova. Witnessing the signing ceremony were Khamphet Phommavan,

deputy-minister of agriculture, forestry and irrigation, and Ilia Iliev, economic counselor of the Bulgarian Embassy to Laos. [Excerpt] [BK081245 Vientiane KPL in English 0924 GMT 8 Apr 82 BK]

MAGAZINE DELEGATION'S DEPARTURE--Vientiane, 12 Apr (KPL)--Moyev Vitaliy Aleksandrovich, head of the visiting delegation of PEACE AND SOCIALISM magazine, on April 19, left Vientiane, after concluding a 10-day visit of friendship here. During his stay in Laos, M.V. Aleksandrovich met Sisana Sisan, minister of propaganda, information, culture and tourism. Questions on cooperation in book printing were raised; it was also agreed that PEACE AND SOCIALISM magazine in Lao language whose circulation is 2,000 copies will be published. M.V. Aleksandrovich also visited some production bases and historical sites in Vientiane Province. [Text] [BK130350 Vientiane KPL in English 0911 GMT 12 Apr 82 BK]

COOPERATION ACCORD WITH AUSTRALIA--Vientiane, 14 Apr (OANA/KPL)--The 1981-82 cooperation agreement on machinery repair was signed here on April 13 between the representatives of the Lao and Australian Governments. According to the signed agreement [which] has come into effect since the beginning of 1981, the Australian Government has supplied the Lao side with mobil car repair and greasing units and other equipment. The aid amounts to U.S. \$365,000. The signatories were Khamphet Phommavan, Lao deputy minister of agriculture, forestry and irrigation and Philip Frederick Peters, the Australian ambassador to Laos. [Text] [BK181011 Vientiane KPL in English 0916 GMT 14 Apr 82 BK]

DPRK PHOTO EXHIBITION--A photo exhibition on the achievements of the Korean people in their national construction in the past 30 years was held by the DPRK Embassy and the Lao committee in support of peaceful reunification of Korea at the Ministry of Propaganda, Information, Culture and Tourism on 5 April 1982. Attending the opening ceremony were Outtama Chounlamani and Chaleun Vongsam-ang, respectively vice chairman and secretary general of the Lao committee in support of peaceful reunification of Korea, the DPRK ambassador to Laos, and other dignitaries. [BK130350 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 6 Apr 82 BK]

CSO: 4206/45

NEPAL

BRIEFS

DUTCH CONSULATE--Rashtriya Samachar Samiti reports that the Netherlands has opened a consulate in Nepal. Newly appointed consul general Dr Rob Visser has already arrived in Katmandu to take up his post.
[BK221515 Katmandu THE RISING NEPAL in English 4 Apr 82 p 1 BK]

CSO: 4220/532

NEW, ISLAMIC SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT SOON--ZIA

Karachi DAWN in English 13 Apr 82 pp 1, 10

[Text] FAISALABAD, April 12:

President Gen. Mohammad Ziaul-ul-Haq has said that the Government would shortly announce the new system which shall be in harmony with Islamic principles and be stable, lasting and reflective of the true aspirations of the people.

Addressing councillors from Sargodha division at the Iqbal Stadium here on Monday afternoon, he said, some important organisations had been asked to work out the details of such a system, suited to this ideological country, and exhorted the Ulema, the legal community and the intelligentsia to offer their views in this respect. He urged the Ulema to do "Ijtihad" to achieve this objective, if necessary.

He said that at present the views of government in Pakistan were in the hands of the military but Martial Law would not perpetuate for ever. He said that the present regime would hand over the government to elected representatives after conducting smooth elections in the country.

The President said that various sects of our religious leaders, Ulema and politicians were raising slogans for the restoration of democracy and lifting of ban over political activities whereas the majority was opposing it and pleaded that these political parties and disgruntled politicians had virtually ruined our country. Some sections, he added, were supporting the idea of parliamentary form of government in the country but myself and my colleagues were in favour of bringing about complete Islamic order in this country.

He said that we secured Pakistan in the name of Islam and it was Islam again which would fully protect the ideological frontiers of this country. He said that 8.5 crore Pakistanis were in favour of introducing complete Islamic system in the country which would prove an antidote for all social evils.

Continuing his speech, Gen. Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq said that at present about 75 per cent of our population were illiterate and we should increase the number of literate persons by establishing an adequate number of educational institutions. He said that the Government was constructing a large number of educational institutions despite its limited resources but our moneyed people and philanthropists should also come forward and help the Government in spreading literacy in the country by constructing more and more schools and colleges.

Reverting to Islamic system the President declared that no person in the country would be allowed to oppose Islam and Islamic religion. He further said that those who are proud of having majority with them should mind themselves because the present military regime would not yield to their wishes but always keep in mind the greater national interest.

NIZAM-UL-ISLAM

He said the present regime would not accept any demand of the majority for bringing any other system of government except the Nizam-ul-Islam.

The President declared that his Government would protect the legitimate rights of the people and maintain law and order at any cost.

The President reiterated that he and his colleagues would not cling to office because they were

not "thekedars" of Pakistani leadership and would transfer power to those elected representatives who were true aspirers of Islam.

While lauding the role of Local Bodies Gen. Zia-ul-Haq said that through these institutions the Government would provide adequate civic amenities to village people. The present regime was attaching immense importance to rural development and in Punjab province alone the Government had electrified over 600 villages which no Government had done for 30 years.

The President declared that the bad elements would be shunted out from Local Bodies and similar screening would also be conducted in the Provincial and Federal Councils. He disclosed that some more nominations would shortly be made in these institutions but only men of strong character and good reputation would be nominated.

DIVISIONAL STATUS

In the end, Gen. Zia-ul-Haq announced the raising of Faisalabad's status to a Division and said that this new Division of Faisalabad would have three districts in its fold, namely, Jhang, Toba Tek Singh and Faisalabad. The Faisalabad Division, he added, would start functioning from July 1 this year.

The President also announced the establishment of a Radio station for Faisalabad which, he added, has been sanctioned on the recommendations of the Federal Information Secretary, Maj-Gen. Mujtebur Rehman. He also announced the raising of Gojra's status to that of a tehsil.

MINISTER SAYS QADIANIS NON-MUSLIMS

Karachi DAWN in English 13 Apr 82 pp 1, 5

[Excerpt]

ISLAMABAD, April 12: The Information Minister, Raja Zaf-rul Haq, today categorically de-clared that the Qadianis conti-nued to be non-Muslims and there has never been any at-tempt to change this status at any time.

He said it was a settled issue and the people who have tried to raise it afresh by creating confusion were doing so only to achieve their political objectives.

Raja Zaf-rul Haq said altho-ugh the Provisional Constitution-al Order fully covered the 1974 amendment in the 1973 Consti-tution relating to Qadianis. The President last night issued an-other order amending the Con-stitution reiterating the earlier position and removing all ambi-guity in this regard.

The Information Minister

made this statement on an ad-journment motion jointly moved by Carl Saeedur Rehman and Maulana Samiul Haq in the Majlis-i-Shoora this morning.

Raja Zaf-rul Haq, who is also acting as Law Minister in the absence abroad of Syed Sharif-uddin Pirzada, stated that the Qadiani issue had agitated the minds of the Muslims through-out the world in general and the Pakistani Muslims in parti-cular. On this issue there have been two national crises and in 1974 an amendment of funda-mental nature was passed in the 1973 Constitution under which persons of the Qadiani or the Lahori group, who call them-selves Ahmadias, or any other per-son who did not believe in the absolute and unqualified finality of the prophethood of Moham-mad (peace be upon him), were declared non-Muslims.

CSO: 4220/518

DIRECTION OF NATIONAL POLICY ON NEW SYSTEM QUESTIONED

Karachi DAWN in English 27 Mar 82 p 7

[Commentary by A. T. Chaudhri: "Whiter National Policy?"]

[Text]

THE PRESIDENT'S pronouncement the other day that the Government and politicians are moving along different paths brings into focus their divergent perceptions of national polity — command polity versus demand polity, as it may be described in political parlance.

Where do they diverge? And could they possibly converge on a common plane? These basic questions call for an objective analysis, for they are at the core of the current national impasse.

Obviously, there are several points of divergence which can be identified even by lay observers. First, the President is of the view that the present legalistic structure woven with the woofs and warps of Martial Law must endure, till the decks are cleared for the restoration of "decent" politics and democratic governance. And that in conformity with Islamic tenets.

The political leaders contend that the over-extended Martial Law regime has begun to lose its momentum and its prolongation would lead to a state of "anomie" — that is lack of meaningful and organised social and political life. That may result in an explosion of popular frustrations and even precipitate a new crisis with a new focus.

As for Islamisation of national institutions, or the integration of Islamic tenets with the socio-political-economic life of the nation, it is a

long drawn-out process. It must continue, but it should not block the revival of constitutional and political process, say the leaders of representative organisations.

Majlis-i-Shoora

Second, the President asserts that the political process has already been set in motion. "We are trying to take the political process onwards through the experiment of Majlis-i-Shoora." Then, along side the Federal and Local Councils, the elected local bodies have been functioning for quite some time. So, the Government should not be pressured to hold elections. The time is not ripe for taking the country to the polls. If polls are held now, they would draw a veil over the "turmoil of 1977." Again, as he puts it, "we have no intention of leaving power until we have completed our mission."

The politicians argue that local democracy is no substitute for democratic government at the national level. The nominated Shoora has only an advisory and consultative status. It cannot satisfy the popular urge for democracy. It is primarily designed to give the impression, here and abroad, that the government is not wholly authoritarian and is solicitous of public opinion on specific issues. Since the people suspect that the Shoora may become a permanent alternative to an elected legislature,

alienation between the government and the people continues to widen.

This gulf cannot be spanned except by holding a General Election, under the 1973 Constitution, which still enjoys the widest possible consensus, a national asset that must not be squandered. It is also contended that elections will not let loose any bedlam. On the contrary, public consultation will help galvanise the nation, mobilise its energies — as in Iran — and enable the people to rally round a government of their choice and ward off both internal and external threats.

The present government is, to quote the President again, "well prepared to meet internal subversion and external threat." "But agitational politics will create problems at this 'critical juncture' both for the government and the politicians. The political parties should not flex their muscles in this hour of grave national crisis. They will be allowed to operate only when it is found to be in consonance with the national interest."

The politicians don't agree — and this is the fourth point of divergence. They are itching to shake off their stupor. Political parties, they say, must function to synthesise the nation's will and keep social forces in check. Otherwise, the social forces, which are in the grip of despair and despondency, may embark on direct action and create anarchy. That

would spell disaster in the present context of a hostile external environment.

New system

Fifth, the leaders of major political parties, almost all of them, apprehend that a new system of government is in the offing. Its draft may be rubber-stamped by the Shura to override the 1973 Constitution. It may change the electoral system - departing from the practice of plurality-based single-member constituencies - and introduce proportional representation to encourage smaller and loyalist parties which have scattered support and are unable to win any appreciable number of seats through direct, universal adult franchise.

Hence the unanimous stress of major Parties on strict adherence to the 1973 Constitution and their broad consensus that elections must be held under the electoral system provided by this Basic Law, which must not be turned topsy-turvy or arbitrarily amended in the name of Islamic democracy. The President has made no commitment on this issue. He stands by his oft-repeated pledge to evolve a system of government which should be Islamic in character and promotive of national solidarity and integrity.

Last, but not least, the divergent perceptions of the Government and

politicians have acquired a sharper edge owing to the lack of confidence and the credibility gap between the two. Last week, the President significantly observed that the politicians cannot handle the affairs of State. (He also referred with a streak of dismay to the experiment of sharing power with a cross-section of political highbrows. The formation of a national government was firmly ruled out by him. So also the proposed convocation of a roundtable to hammer out a formula for ending the present political hiatus.

Via media

The politicians, nevertheless, stick to their stand that a via media must be found to pave the way for a smooth, painless and peaceful transfer of power and dispel the clouds of drift and uncertainty on the national horizon. While the seven-party MRD combine would not enter an interim government, under the canopy of Martial Law, to prepare the ground for elections, the PML-JUP group is not averse to joining a caretaker political government to formalise the modalities of power-transfer through the ballot box.

No broad-based alliance of opposition forces has yet been forged to step up the pressure on the government for democratic restoration. Nor can a grand alliance be cobbled up unless personality clashes are left behind and mutual suspicions among

the components of the MRD and the constituents of the splintered PNA are shed. The political cauldron is, however, on the boil. And the Government must take serious note of the new stirrings in the fragmented national polity and even begin worrying over the individual and collective unrest sweeping the country.

In a way, this is not the first time the country is witnessing an unrest of this kind in which not only politicians, but doctors, teachers, students and other segments of polity groaning under economic deprivations are also involved. And, in a way, this unrest provides unmistakable evidence of the massive energies of national polity which are always seeking some form of expression. The primary task before the Government and the politicians should be to legitimise these energies.

That should be possible only if the contradictions between the present command polity and the future demand polity - as hinted earlier in this column - are rationally and realistically reconciled. It must be recognised that authoritarianism, even if it is benevolent, even if it is based on a criteria of Islamic values, must ultimately pave the way for a political order that guarantees fundamental freedoms and human rights - of course, along with human obligations. That alone can stem the recurring tide of human unrest.

HAROON ON TERRORIST ORGANIZATION

Karachi MORNING NEWS in English 11 Apr 82 pp 1, 8

[Text]

ISLAMABAD, April 10. Federal Interior Minister Mahmood Haroon today observed that in his view organisations or people other than Al-Zulfiar terrorists might be engaged in subversive and terrorist activities in Pakistan.

Addressing a Press conference in the Committee Room of the Federal Council Building, the Minister just returned from a medical check-up trip to the USA, said he had his own analysis on the terrorist activities in Pakistan but it would not be appropriate to speak out about it openly at this moment. The Minister did not elaborate his observations.

He was asked about the Government assessment about the Al-Zulfiar terrorists in Pakistan. "In my view Al-Zulfiar may not be the only organisation engaged in the terrorist activities," he said.

The Minister categorically denied allegations from some quarters that detainees in Pakistan were being subjected to torture. If we are not using the sophisticated torturing equipment imported by the previous regime, how could we use torture against the detainees, he remarked and asked the people to furnish him details if they know about torture on some prisoner.

As far as the crime hike was concerned, the Minister conceded that they were on the increase but pointed out it was an international phenomenon. In this connection he referred to the reports of increasing lawlessness in the western countries.

He was very categorical about the urgency of holding elections in Pakistan and said due to the British traditions, the people in subcontinent have elections in their psyche which could not be uprooted. He said caliphate was an exception but the situation in Pakistan and the conditions were not suited to the adoption of the caliphate system. Elections and that too on adult franchise was the only alternative, the Minister observed.

RELEASE

APP adds: Mr Haroon said that many persons arrested recently were released after thorough examination of their cases. He said more would be freed after review of their respective cases. He assured the Government would never proceed against any innocent person.

Mr Mahmood Haroon said only those against whom there was sufficient evidence would be put on trial.

He said the reports as published in the Press about the recent arrests were greatly exaggerated.

He emphasised that no harassment would ever be caused to anybody. If severe action would be taken against the officials concerned if any report of harassment was found correct.

Mr Haroon said that some political prisoners had also been released. These were among the 62 prisoners which the Government had disclosed sometime ago to be under detention.

He said Air Marshal (retd) Asghar Khan had definitely been detained for his political speeches and indulging in political activities.

The Minister expressed his satisfaction over the law and order position and said the terrorists activities had also been decreased.

He said strict security measures, follow up action and other measures adopted by the Government could be responsible for this.

He said the persons responsible for desecration of the Holy Quran would soon be brought to trial.

The Minister replying to a question said the law in this regard had to be amended and this had caused the delay.

He disclosed that the accused would be tried under the new law which prescribed life imprisonment for desecration of the Holy Quran.

ELECTIONS

Mr Haroon said the importance of the elections could never be denied and the polls would be held at the appropriate time.

He said the conditions should be favourable for holding elections and no action posing any danger to the country could be taken.

The Minister citing the instance said violence had occurred in polls conducted at educational institutions and bye-election of a local body in Peshawar.

He said the Afghan refugees in Pakistan had given a good account of their conduct. More than 90 per cent were residing in tribal areas. This showed that they were determined to go back to their country. He said it was for the first time in history that the refugees had not tried to settle down in a country where they had taken shelter.

MINISTER SAYS BIHARIS REPATRIATION NEXT MONTH

Karachi MORNING NEWS in English 12 Apr 82 p 1

[Text] Islamabad, April 11--Federal Finance Minister Ghulam Ishaq Khan here today informed the Malis-i-Shoora that repatriation of 7,000 Biharis from Bangladesh would begin next month.

Making a policy statement in the Majlis during the Question-Hour, the Minister said arrangements for their resettlement had been finalised by the Pakistan Government.

The Minister told Mr Zain Noorani that so far 164,000 persons, who belonged to the approved categories including hardship cases, had been repatriated and the repatriation of remaining 7,000 of this category will start next month and all arrangements in this regard had been finalised.

He said Pakistan Government had lived up to its commitments and would fulfil its obligations.

The Minister said it was not a fact that a large number of Pakistanis mainly of Bihar origin stranded in Bangladesh have expressed their desire to settle down in Pakistan.

The factual position is that about three lakh persons, most of whom were originally from Bihar and had settled in former East Pakistan, are desirous of coming over to Pakistan.

About repatriation, Mr Ghulam Ishaq Khan said Pakistan was committed, under the Delhi agreement of 1973 and Tripartite agreement of 1974, to repatriate the following categories of persons.

(i) Persons of West Pakistan origin:--All persons who were permanent residents in any province of former West Pakistan including all Pakistanis who had gone to East Pakistan and acquired temporary residence for the purpose of business, trade or service.

(ii) Central Government employees and their families--Government servants temporarily on duty in East Pakistan and serving with the armed forces or any Federal Department, Agency.

(iii) Divided families--Members of what was described as a 'nuclear' family were to be united. Where a father, mother, husband and wife or a minor son or brother who was the only earning member of the family was in Pakistan, the rest of members (such as wife, husband, unmarried or widowed sisters) were allowed to come to Pakistan irrespective of their original domicile.

In addition, 'Hardship cases' (such as persons dubbed as collaborators by the Bangladesh authorities) were also repatriable up to a maximum number of about 25,000.

So far, 1,64,000 persons, who belonged to the approved categories (including hardship cases) have been repatriated. Arrangements to repatriate the remaining 7,000 persons who belong to the approved categories and are in Bangladesh are being made.--APP

CSO: 4220/516

ECONOMIC PROSPERITY FOR BALUCHISTAN PREDICTED

Karachi MORNING NEWS in English 12 Apr 82 p 1

[Text] Quetta, April 11--the Baluchistan Governor, Lt-Gen. Rahimuddin Khan has said that the Government is pursuing a well-thought policy for speedy development of the province.

Addressing a meeting of the Councillors and notables at Zimbaza in Zhob district today, he said foreign rulers kept Baluchistan deliberately backward, but he regretted that in 30 years after independence Baluchistan remained economically underdeveloped due to ill-considered policies of the previous governments.

This was the reason that when the present Government assumed the administration of the country in July 1977, it paid special attention to the speedy development of the province to bring it at par with other advanced areas of the country.

Priorities

The governor said no infrastructure existed in the province and shortage of technical and trained manpower added to the difficulties of the present government.

However under a considered policy the government undertook development work and the priorities for various sectors were fixed.

"Baluchistan has long distance and thin population," he said adding construction of about 50-mile road or laying of a transmission line of equal distance could benefit several hundred thousand people in other provinces but it was not the case in Baluchistan because of thin population. Thus per capita development expenditure in Baluchistan was the highest in the country, he added.

The Governor said the Federal Government and friendly countries are extending liberal help for speedy development of Baluchistan and the province will Inshallah achieve the goal of economic prosperity in due course of time.

Situation Around Border

The Governor also referred to the situation around the borders and called for forging still greater unity among our ranks and files to safeguard the national integrity and sovereignty.

Referring to the local problems, the Governor said the Government has decided to extend electricity from the National Grid to the farthest corners of the province.

About the upgradation of Simboza Middle School to High School standard the Governor promised to examine the demand and to upgrade the school if the number of students was sufficient.

The Governor also promised to arrange medicine etc. for Smboza dispensary.--
PPI

CSO: 4220/516

PAKISTAN

FOREIGN MINISTER ON CAMPAIGN AGAINST ARMS SALE

Karachi MORNING NEWS in English 15 Apr 82 pp 1, 5

[Text] Islamabad, April 14--Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan today said that signature gathering campaign by a certain lobby in the United States against the sale of arms to Pakistan would have no effect on the understandings arrived at between the United States and Pakistan.

Speaking on an adjournment motion by Mr Zain Noorani in the Malis-i-Shoora this evening, the Foreign Minister said, as an additional precaution, Pakistani mission in Washington also deployed a special effort to neutralise the effect of the mischievous campaign reportedly launched. "The house can rest content on this score," he added.

Mr Zain Noorani, in his adjournment motion, drew the attention to the signature campaign undertaken by the Indians to villify Pakistan and to pressurise the American Government to revise its decision to give aid to Pakistan for the economic and defence needs of the country.

The Foreign Minister pointed out that while the motion did not raise an issue of urgency, it would be recalled that the discussion between the United States and Pakistan on economic assistance and military sales to Pakistan, reached a satisfactory conclusion at Islamabad in September 1981. The Foreign Office issued a statement in this connection, at the conclusion of the visit of the U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Mr James Buckley, on September 15, 1981.

He said after extensive debate both in the Senate and the House of Representatives, the U.S. Congress approved the administration's proposals submitted to it under the U.S. constitutional process.

Anti-Pakistan Lobby

Sahabzada Yaqub said there was a lobby in the United States which argued that supply of arms to Pakistan would increase tensions in the South Asia region as India would be obliged to seek arms of equal sophistication and of equal advanced technology and that India would become vulnerable if Pakistan received certain specified equipment.

"This argument is of course specious as Pakistan under no circumstances can pose a threat to its neighbours," he remarked.

The Minister recalled, Indian Foreign Minister's visit to Pakistan in June 1981 and observed that it was agreed between the two sides that both India and Pakistan had the sovereign right to acquire arms for self-defence.

Mr Zain Noorani said while he would not press the motion in view of the Foreign Minister's statement, he would like to draw the attention of the House to yesterday's statement of similar nature by Indian Premier Mrs Indira Gandhi.

CSO: 4220/516

CORDOVEZ SAYS KABUL VISIT USEFUL

Karachi MORNING NEWS in English 16 Apr 82 p 1

[Text]

ISLAMABAD, April 15. Mr Diego Cordovez, the personal representative on Afghanistan of United Nations Secretary-General Perez de Cuellar, flew back to Islamabad from Kabul after three-day stay there during which he held talks with the authorities of Babrak Karmal administration, including Foreign Minister Shah Mohammad Dost.

Asked by newsmen at Islamabad airport whether or not his mission to the Afghan capital was successful, Mr Cordovez said for the present he could not answer such questions.

However, he went on to say, that his visit to Kabul could be described as "useful". He said he

listened to the authorities in Kabul and learnt their views directly.

He said now he had pictures before him of the two sides (Pakistan and Afghanistan). He said he would continue his discussions with Pakistani authorities in Islamabad.

When a correspondent reminded him of being optimistic about his mission at the time of his arrival in Pakistan earlier this week, Mr Cordovez replied: "I am a compulsive optimist".

Asked if he could describe his talks in Kabul as encouraging, Mr Cordovez said: "yes, encouraging in the sense that my mission is supported by Kabul and so are the endeavours of the

UN Secretary-General".

Tomorrow, the senior UN diplomat would resume his discussions with the Pakistani authorities.

He was received on arrival of a special UN plane at the airport, in pouring rain, by Dr Ishaqool Bhatti, Additional Foreign Secretary and senior UN diplomats based in Islamabad.

RECEPTION

Mr. Khaled Khalili, Director, United Nations Information Centre, Islamabad, hosted a reception this evening in honour of Mr Diego Cordovez.

The reception was attended by officials of the UN agencies in Islamabad, officials of the Pakistan Government and journalists.—APF.

CSO: 4220/518

COMPLETE STRIKE IN KARACHI ON AL-AQSA

Karachi MORNING NEWS in English 15 Apr 82 pp 1, 8

[Text] Life in the busy city of Karachi came to a standstill yesterday following complete strike observed by its citizens on the call of President General Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq.

The premier city of Pakistan wore a deserted look as normal activities remained paralysed due to massive strike.

People from all spheres of life spontaneously joined the strike to register their protest and indignation against the desecration of Al-Aqsa Mosque and atrocities of Israeli troops on the Arabs.

All Government offices, autonomous corporations, business houses, banks, schools, colleges and universities, shops and bazars, mills and factories, hotels and restaurants remained closed as a mark of protest against the brutalities of Israel in the occupied Arab lands. Cinema houses were also closed.

The strike was orderly and peaceful as no untoward incident was reported from any part of the city.

Protest meetings were held by different organisations to denounce lawless Israel which continues to pose serious threat to peace and human dignity.

Special prayers were held after Zohar prayers in mosques and other places for liberation of Jerusalem and other occupied Arab territories.

Majority of vehicular traffic remained off the roads. Only a limited number of minibuses, rickshaws and taxis were plying on various routes. The private buses appeared on the road in the afternoon.

Even groceries, pan and cigarettes shops in lanes and bylanes were closed.

The industrial areas of Landhi and Korangi and SITE wore a dismal and deserted look as all activities in these localities remained suspended.

The regional shopping centres of Nazimabad, Liaquatabad, Malir, New Karachi, Orangi, Qasba Town and other places were completely shut down.

Arab students, mostly Palestinians, marched from Dow Medical College to Empress Market chanting slogans against illegal occupation of Arab lands by Israel. They also raised anti-American slogans. When the procession reached Empress Market it burnt down the American flag. Later the demonstrators dispersed peacefully.

The Arab students also distributed pamphlets in Urdu spotlighting Palestinians' struggle against Zionist occupation newspaper offices operated normally, but their employees held meetings after 'Zohar' prayers to express their solidarity with the Palestinian cause. Main markets and shopping centres also remained closed all over the country.

As it struck one pm all trains and vehicular traffic came to a standstill. The flights scheduled to leave at one pm were delayed by half an hour.

Pakistan National Centres in various cities held meetings to protest against the Israeli actions and to stress solidarity with the Palestinian and the Arab cause.

Reports of the observance of the day have been received, so far, from various districts and cities of the Punjab, Sind, NWFP, Baluchistan, Azad Kashmir, tribal area as well as the federal capital of Islamabad. Some of these indicate. [As published]

CSO: 4220/516

IMPORT-EXPORT BALANCE URGED

Karachi DAWN in English 12 Apr 82 p 9

[Text]

It is a matter of great concern that during the last five years Pakistan suffered a balance of payment deficit to the tune of 109 per cent.

According to official statistics, the deficit was more than Rs.11,000 million in 1976-77, which increased to Rs.23,000 million in 1980-81. There has been a tremendous increase in imports during the same period. Upto the last fiscal year the imports increased by 133 per cent. In 1976-77, imports were to the tune of Rs 23,000 million. Last year their value rose to Rs.53,000 million. The figures show the serious situation existing in the external trade and imports. It also shows that as a nation we have become used to living beyond our means.

One of the economic problems facing the developing countries is the disparity between their imports and exports. These countries are forced

to import more, which results in trade deficit.

Pakistan's external trade is presently passing through a period of suspension. In the first month after the delinking of the rupee from the dollar, the country's external trade went down by 28.2 per cent. The reduction in the export receipt is due to a drop in the demand of raw cotton and carpets in the world market. Moreover, the foreign buyers are waiting for further reduction in the prices of Pakistani goods. As everyone knows, the developed countries are always waiting for a steep fall in the prices of raw materials produced by developing countries, so that they could buy them at throwaway prices.

In order to avoid such a situation, we must concentrate on increasing the use of our goods within the country. We must establish such industries as would consume more and more of our raw materials.

-Hurryyet, Karachi, April 7

CSO: 4220/517

FACILITIES FOR OVERSEAS PAKISTANIS EXPLAINED

Karachi DAWN in English 12 Apr 82 p 7

[Excerpt]

JEDDAH (By Mail): Mr. Ghulam Dastagir Khan, the Federal Labour Minister, has said the Government is considering a number of measures to solve the problems of overseas Pakistanis by improving airport and customs facilities, introducing investment guidelines, setting up huge duty-free shops and cancelling licences of corrupt recruiting agents.

Speaking at a dinner meeting held in honour of Pakistan's ten-member delegation, the Minister pointed out that his Ministry has already reduced the number of recruiting agents from 1200 to 300, but he admitted that things have not yet improved up to the expectation. Since licensed recruiting agents were still demanding money from job-seekers and practising unfair means, the "Government will be left with no choice but to cancel all the licences and undertake this responsibility," he added.

He said his delegation visited United Kingdom, Denmark, West Germany and all Middle East countries to meet the Pakistanis

working there and to discuss with them their problems. He said in this connection, the delegation also held discussions with the local authorities.

Mr. Ghulam Dastagir, said in Saudi Arabia, he met Prince Naif, the Interior Minister, and the Deputy Labour Minister. During two-and-a-half hour meeting with Prince Naif, he explained to him the problems facing the Pakistanis working here specially those relating to their residence permits, deportation, grant of work visas, dishonouring of agreements by employers and other relevant issues. He said his meeting with local authorities was a great success as they understood the genuine problems of the Pakistani workers.

Replying to a question, the Minister stressed that he would never allow Pakistani workers to leave their families and work abroad at unreasonably low wages just because of a competition with the workers of other countries from where cheap labour is available.

CSO: 4220/517

ROAD BLOCK PROTESTS KIDNAPPING

Karachi DAWN in English 12 Apr 82 p 7

[Text]

ATTOCK, April 11: At least 8,000 persons, along with 200 vehicles, gathered and blocked the Grand Trunk Road near Gondal Town, as a result of which all kinds of traffic plying between the Punjab and NWFP remained suspended for an hour on Friday morning.

These persons, as a mark of protest against the kidnapping of Mohammad Bahadar Khan alias Jhalla Khan, Chairman, Union Council, Kamilpur Musa tehsil, Attock, took into their possession 14 buses and four mini-buses of National Afridi Transport Co. and went back to Waisa village, in Hazro police station jurisdiction, Attock tehsil.

According to details, Bahadar Khan was kidnapped by nine unknown armed persons on Thursday evening when he was going back to his home village, Waisa, in his Toyota car after doing his routine business in

Attock City. The kidnappers, who were in a jeep and a motorcycle, were reportedly tribesmen. They stopped Bahadar Khan's car only four miles away from Attock city. The motorcyclist who was armed, blocked his way and the other culprits, who were in jeep, surrounded his car and kidnapped him.

They left his torn clothes in his car which shows that Bahadar Khan had struggled for his release from the clutches of armed kidnappers.

An eyewitness, wagon driver Sabir, said that when he reached the place of incident, Bahadar Khan cried for help and asked him to inform the police.

Sultan Bahadar, the elder brother of Bahadar Khan, later said that the Attock police raided a place in Peshawar but they failed to recover the victim or apprehend the kidnappers.—FP

CSO: 4220/517

ROLE OF ADVANCED RESEARCH IN AGRICULTURE

Karachi DAWN in English 12 Apr 82 pp 9, 11

[Article by Munir Ahmed Khan, chairman, Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission]

[Text] The Nuclear Institute for Agriculture and Biology, Faisalabad, is celebrating its 10th anniversary today. The President, General Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq, will be the chief guest on the occasion. The following article highlights the steps required for progress in agriculture and PAEC's role in the sphere of Agricultural research.

AGRICULTURE plays a crucial role in the economic and social life as it generates nearly one-third of our Gross National Product and provides livelihood to about 75% of our population. Any substantial improvement in the living standard of our people would, therefore, require a major advancement in the agricultural sector.

Even the highly industrialised countries, like the USA, Germany and Japan, fully realize the importance of maintaining a high agricultural output. The achievement of an overall self-sufficiency in food with a potential to export provides a country with a sound economic base which, at times, could even have political side benefits. This is indicated by the frequent reference to the use of the "food weapon" against highly vulnerable food importing countries particularly in case of the threatened use of the "oil weapon" against the industrialised countries. Whatever the motives, this does not change the basic fact that agricultural autarky serves as a backbone of the economic, social and political health

of a country. It is imperative, therefore, that we should develop and exploit our agricultural potential as speedily as possible.

In Pakistan we are now becoming acutely aware of the inadequacy of centuries-old techniques and practices used in agriculture which are among the most inefficient according to modern standards. The agricultural yields of major crops in Pakistan started at a very low base and have remained static for the first twenty years. During this period, the yields of wheat, rice and maize averaged around 850, 900 and 1000 kg per hectare respectively, and the corresponding sugarcane yield was around 30-34 tonnes. Towards the end of the sixties a substantial increase of 30%-35% was registered in the yields of wheat and rice as a result of the adoption of some improved seed varieties which became available in the wake of the so-called "Green Revolution". A steady improvement in the availability of fertilizers, quality seeds and irrigation water in the last ten to fifteen years have doubled the yields of wheat to 1660 and rice has increased by a factor of 1.8 to 1610 kg per hectare.

Although these increases have

helped us to become nearly self-sufficient in wheat over the last couple of years, and have produced a reasonable surplus of rice for export, there is no reason for complacency. Our average yields for wheat, rice and sugarcane are only one-half of those in the USA, Japan and Egypt and the yield of maize is only one-fifth of that for the USA and one-third of that for Egypt. In addition, we are still far from the goal of attaining self-sufficiency in all agricultural items of consumption. During 1980-81 we had to spend nearly \$500 million of our hard earned foreign exchange for the import of food items like vegetable oil, pulses and refined sugar. On the one hand, a rapid population growth rate of nearly 3%, a gradual rise in the standard of living of the masses and the life style in urban areas have substantially increased the demand for food, and on the other, a considerable part of our irrigated fertile lands in Punjab and Sind is being lost to cultivation due to water logging and salinity.

Wastage of inputs

In addition to the problems of low yields, lack of crop diversity, water logging and salinity, our

agricultural sector has also been adversely affected by poor utilization of land, wastage of available water resources and inefficient use of costly fertilizers. With our limited national resources we certainly cannot afford this huge wastage of inputs which results in a substantial increase in the cost of the produce, thus making it uncompetitive in the international market and out of reach of the local population.

Our national goal in the agricultural sector should clearly be to free ourselves completely from the burden of importing any of the food items for our own consumption, and to build enough surplus buffer food stocks in the country for emergencies and for export to the neighbouring Middle East countries. This would require a doubling of our present agricultural output by the end of this decade.

There is no doubt that the important factors like the improved availability of fertilizers, better farm management techniques and loans and incentives to farmers, all have a positive role to play in the overall efforts to boost agricultural output. But perhaps the key requirement is our ability to carry out high level indigenous research and development in the agriculture sector. There is no reliable long term alternative to developing local capabilities for carrying out scientific investigations on the specific problems which affect our agriculture and then applying the results in the field.

One can, of course, learn a lot from the experience of other countries, but it must be realized that there are no package solutions for our problems which we can get in aid from friendly countries. The ecological, social and economic environments of a country have to be taken into consideration before eventual adoption of any suggested solutions of the problems. Moreover, any indiscriminate dependence on foreign know-how, advisers and experts, no matter how capable or sincere, only results in retarding our own ability to evolve and apply sound measures to solve the ever-changing problems in this field. We must learn to analyse, research and solve our own problems in agriculture as well as other sectors.

One can take the example of the "Green Revolution", for which the

basic research and development work was carried out elsewhere in the world. It took more than five years for introducing the methods developed abroad to obtain improvements in the agricultural sector in Pakistan. The substantial gain in crop yields obtained in the early years could not, however, be sustained for long because we lacked the necessary R & D to back up the improvements in output and evolve new useful varieties after the imported strains lost their productivity in changed ecological environments.

Allocations

The contribution of agriculture to our national economy, as has been mentioned earlier, is very substantial. In 1980-81 it contributed 74,625 million rupees to the Gross National Product. In contrast, the overall expenditure on all the Research and Development Institutes in the country dealing with agriculture is only about Rs. 300 million, which means that we are investing back less than half a paise in R & D for every rupee that we earn from this sector. This is obviously grossly inadequate to support any meaningful R & D efforts because a large part of this amount actually goes towards meeting the expenditure on staff salaries and physical structure of 65 or more institutes and organizations dealing with agriculture in the country. It is necessary, therefore, that financial allocations for this purpose should be increased to a reasonable level, commensurate with the expected economical benefits which the country could derive from it. There is also the obvious need for reorganizing and consolidating our R & D effort in agriculture.

Biotechnology

The urgent need for the establishment and support of strong research and development facilities for scientific research in agriculture is further strengthened by the latest technological developments in the world. In many developed countries the fruits of high technology, based on most recent advances in biochemistry, biology and genetics are being applied to the solution of problems in agriculture and crop evolution. There are already strong indications that the world may be at the threshold of a new revolution in biotechnology and genetic engineering which

promises almost a step increase in the quantity and quality of agricultural produce. These new developments are expected to provide scientific tools with a potential which will dwarf the achievements of the green revolution through which the world has reaped many benefits in the 1960s. In fact, it could bring the possibilities of engineering a whole new crop variety with predetermined characteristics within the grasp of the agricultural community.

We must not miss this great technological revolution in the making and must take all necessary steps in order to ensure that we are not left out. This requires immediate and speedy creation of the necessary scientific and research infrastructure in the country. The recognition of future potential of the new biotechnological scientific and research techniques is spreading even in the developing countries, and a proposal is under serious consideration for establishing an International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology under the auspices of UNIDO in a developing country. In consideration of the immense benefits that such an advanced international research centre would bring to the host country, it is not surprising that there are many countries who are competing for it. We must support the establishment of this centre in Pakistan, as this would greatly help activate relevant research programmes in our country and other Third World countries.

The Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission has been playing a key-role in the R & D efforts by providing capabilities for the application of nuclear and other advanced techniques in those selected areas of agricultural research where these methods offer a special advantage over the conventional techniques. Experience in many countries, both developing and advanced, has clearly identified many areas of research in agriculture where the use of nuclear radiation and radio-isotopes as research tools is indisputable. PAEC has developed the required technical manpower and created facilities in order to make a significant contribution to the overall national effort for solving the problems in agriculture. The Commission has established three Agricultural Research Centres at Tandojam, Faisalabad and Tarnab

near Peshawar where studies are carried out on the induction of genetic changes in seeds to create new germplasm or varieties, improvement of fertilizer and water use, understanding the behaviour of micro-and-macro-nutrients in soil, biological fixation of nitrogen, preservation of food materials, and other related aspects. These efforts have resulted in the successful evolution of certain high yielding crop varieties of wheat and rice, which have been released for general cultivation in various areas of Sind and Punjab. A new rice variety named, Kashmir Basmati, has been evolved which is specially suitable for cultivation in the northern areas of the country and is finding wide acceptability in the regions of Kashmir and Swat. A wheat variety called Jauhar 78 has been released for cultivation in Hyderabad region, and is giving excellent yields. A new hybrid variety of wheat and rye called triticale, which can be used as a substitute for wheat, has been evolved for cultivation in barani areas of Pakistan. Triticale has protein-rich grains and has shown yields which are 10-15% higher than the wheat varieties. At present it is undergoing field trials before its release for cultivation.

To contribute to the efforts for overcoming the shortage of pulses in the country, a high yielding variety of mungbean and a blight-resistant chickpea have been evolved at NIAB which, after successful field trials are being released for general cultivation.

Land reclamation

For the reclamation and economic utilization of salt affected lands, our agricultural research scientists have developed a biological approach to this problem. Certain types of saline soils can be easily reclaimed by starting with the cultivation of a highly salt resistant Kallar grass, which improves the soil structure, provides fodder for livestock and can be used for green manuring in preparation for normal cropping use. Considering the vast areas which are lost through salinity, this biological technique for soil reclamation is of great economic significance. The use

of Kallar grass has already been taken up by the farmers in certain areas of Jhang and Faisalabad districts, and the PAEC has established a demonstration farm near Lahore to advise farmers on how to make an effective use of this method.

Some major advancements have also been made in developing methods for food preservation. Our Nuclear Institute for Food and Agriculture at Tarnab near Peshawar is concentrating on these aspects. In view of the fact that the post-harvest losses amount to nearly 20% of our agricultural produce, availability of effective preservation techniques could have tremendous economic benefit.

There are only a few of the substantial contributions which the agricultural research institutes of the Commission have made to the national efforts for increasing and preserving agricultural outputs. This has been achieved by working in close collaboration with other Provincial and Federal research organizations and departments, a practice which is of great help in the timely identification of problems and a quick distillation of results of scientific investigations.

We, in the PAEC, are fully convinced that the creation and development of relevant research facilities within our own country is absolutely indispensable if we wish to derive full benefits from the potential techniques of the future. The PAEC has already made a beginning to establish a small group at NIAB for research on genetic engineering problems and has been closely associated with the establishment of a research institute on microbiology at Lahore. The scientists of PAEC have the capabilities and determination to continue to make their due contribution to the development of agriculture in Pakistan by bringing into play the use and application of nuclear and other advanced research techniques. In this effort we are looking forward to collaboration with other research institutes both at home and abroad so that the tools of modern research can be fully applied to speed up the modernization of our agriculture.

PAPER REPORTS ON TEACHERS' STRIKES

GF121247 Karachi DAWN in English 10 Apr 82 p 1

[Excerpt] Subject to resource constraint the government takes a "sympathetic view" of the teachers manifold problems and would do, "as best as it could," to alleviate the teachers' service conditions. This assurance was given by the provincial education authorities on Friday, while urging for a calm and dispassionate view of the objective compulsions in the education sector.

The 2-hour token strike on April 6 and 7 called by the Sind Teachers' Co-ordination Committee went off peacefully, without in any way disturbing the schedule of secondary school certificate examinations. The committee proposes to launch complete strike from today (Saturday).

The strike by the teachers in Sind is primarily in sympathy with their fellow strikers in the Punjab and N.W.F.P. [Northwest Frontier Province] where, according to the Sind Teachers' Co-ordination Committee, the way the teachers have been generally treated "the image of the teaching community has been spoiled in the eyes of the public."

However, like their counterparts in other provinces the teachers in Sind, too, have their problems recurring year after year, but with little improvement in sight. These, inter alia, include pensionary benefits, counting of their pre-nationalisation services, a "decent" salary (present being Rs. 450 P.M.), and removal of discrimination in the matter of promotion between a teacher of pre-nationalisation standing and a collegiate teacher.

Official sources, when contacted, could not make any offhand commitment as to how and when the teachers' demands would be met. At the same time, it was maintained, that in Sind the teachers' lot was somewhat better off than in other provinces. They were being given better facilities and, besides, had better prospects of promotion on the basis of certain vacancy percentage.

A point made was that 80 percent of the impact of nationalisation of education had been felt in the Sind Province.

Due to resource constraint, it was pointed out, expenditure on education had been one of the lowest among the developing countries. In Pakistan where like Sri Lanka the per capita income is estimated at dollars 120 a year,

expenditure on education during the last few years has ranged between 1.3 of GNP (Gross National Product) and 1.6 percent. In Sri Lanka, on the other hand, the expenditure in terms of its GNP comes to 4.93 percent.

Major chunk of Sind's 1980-81 (tentative) budget on education goes to the non-development side (Rs 710.090 million), while for development purposes a sum of Rs 125 million has been earmarked.

There are a total of 12,189 primary schools (male and female) in Sind, 848 middle/lower sec. schools, 920 secondary/high schools, 41 intermediate colleges and 107 degree/post-graduate colleges, besides the college of technology, and other institutes.

In primary schools the teachers (male and female) number 40,797; in middle/lower sec. schools there are 5,939 teachers, secondary/high schools 16,302 teachers, intermediate colleges 553 teachers and degree colleges 3,421 teachers, besides others for the college of technology and institutes.

As for the revision of pay scales the courses said it was a matter for decision at the national level. The last time the pay-scales were revised was in 1976. However, last year one additional increment, allowed to the government employees, was merged in salaries.

It could not be confirmed whether any formula for the grant of pension to the teachers of nationalised schools and colleges was under consideration and, if so, on what basis. But, the sources promised that all the related problems faced by the teachers had been under continuous evaluation and that modalities, in a better academic atmosphere, could be worked out to improve service conditions of the teachers of the government and nationalised institutions.

CSO: 4220/521

EXPORTS DECLINE FOR THIRD MONTH REPORTED

Karachi DAWN in English 13 Apr 82 p 1

[Text]

Exports from Pakistan continued to decline for the third consecutive month after the delinking of the rupee from the dollar, when compared with last year's corresponding figures, although in March, there was a slight improvement over February's receipts.

Latest figures released officially show a 16.33 per cent decline in exports of March this year over export receipts of March 1981, while the first quarter of this year (January-March) registered a total decrease of 2.5 billion rupees, as compared with January-March 1981.

Banking and Export Promotion Bureau officials maintain that the export performance after the delinking of the rupee cannot be judged over such a short period.

The argument in these circles is that unless the rupee stabilises against the dollar, no significant improvement in exports could be expected as foreign buyers are keenly watching fluctuations.

Official figures for July-March 1981-82 also show a decrease of 17.33 per cent, compared to the same period last year. The value wise export performance during this period this year was Rs 17.68 billion as against Rs 21.39 billion last year.

The main commodities which suffered a fall are rice, raw cotton and carpets. Although more rice was exported quantity-wise, the fall in its international price accounted for lower receipts. While export of raw cotton declined heavily, export of grey cloth and finished cloth showed a marked improvement netting Rs 2.11 billion as against Rs 1.71 billion last year.

The total exports in March 1982 were Rs 2.76 billion as against Rs 3.30 billion in March 1981. Similarly the figure of exports for the 9-month period of July-March 1982 was Rs 17.68 billion as against Rs 21.39 billion last year.

CSO: 4220/518

SUGAR PROSPECTS OUTLINED

Karachi DAWN in English 12 Apr 82 p 9

[Editorial: "Sugar Prospects"]

[Text]

SUGAR production is likely to touch the record figure of 12 lakh tons this year, promising a sizable surplus for the first time. Last year, too, the production at 852,750 tons was the highest till then and was sufficient to meet the internal demand of 758,000 tons. The projected 12 lakh ton production this year is a remarkable achievement, considering that only two years back (1979-80) the country had produced 573,750 tons only, creating a severe shortage. This year, however, the anticipated surplus has given rise to talk of exporting sugar. But a major obstacle is the current low price of the commodity in the international market. The domestic price of sugar is on the high side. While the domestic procurement price is about Rs.6,801, per ton, the international price is not more than Rs.3,800 per ton. Even if the heavy element of excise duty (Rs.2,150) is eliminated, our sugar will cost more than the prevailing world price. This brings us to the common ailment of our agricultural and industrial products, that is, the high cost of production. Serious thought must, therefore, be given to devising ways of reducing production costs. For only competitive prices will allow us to enter and retain the export market. This brings us to the question of low productivity. Fortunately, some very encouraging results have already been realised in Sind owing to the very fruitful and positive programme of research and education of farmers started by the Sind Sugar Corporation. The induction of modern technology has shown that the economics of sugarcane cultivation can become highly favourable. The Corporation has grown on its demonstration farms sugarcane of up to 20 feet height and with a very high sugar content. The crucial question is of the diffusion of the new technology and of the further development of research. It is to be hoped that the Sind Sugar Corporation will press forward with its useful research and extension programmes. In fact, it must be duly encouraged to increase the scope and area of its remarkable programme of increasing the yield per acre and the sugar content as part of a drive to bring down cost of production.

QUETTA TO GET NATURAL GAS DIRECT FROM FIELDS

Karachi MORNING NEWS in English 15 Apr 82 p 2

[Text]

QUETTA, April 14. The people of Quetta will get the natural gas direct from the gas fields during the next winter season. It will replace the Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) presently being supplied here.

The natural gas will ensure regular and cheaper supply than the LPG and meet the ever increasing industrial, commercial and domestic needs. The natural gas, besides Quetta would also be supplied to the areas falling on the pipeline route in Baluchistan and Sindh.

The Governor of Baluchistan Lt-Gen Rahimuddin Khan who visited Kundalani, Draybent and Kalupur (in the Bolan Pass) yesterday to see for him-

self the progress of work, was told by the Chairman of Sui Gas Transmission Company, Mr Faisal Karim Khilji that laying of 244 km pipeline work would be completed by the end of this calendar year, six months ahead of schedule as over 80

per cent of the work has already been completed, he stated.

Supply of the natural gas to Quetta was ordered by President General Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq during his visit to the Pirkoh (Bugti tribal area) some time back.

A proposal to implement Quetta pipeline project was submitted by the SGTC on the request of Government of Pakistan in December 1977. Route topographic survey and preliminary design was completed in August 1978. The revised feasibility study was submitted to the Government in January 1980 and approved by ECNFC in September, the same year.

The project was studied in depth by the project appraisal team from the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic development and was approved.

The pipeline construction work was started by SGTC in September 1981, subcontract

for construction of 170 km 24 inch gas pipeline was made with Sui Northern Gas Pipeline Limited (SNGPL). There are in all 513 crossings on Bolan Highway, canal naals, road and railway bridges.

The total project is to cost 702 million rupees. This includes the foreign exchange component to the tune of Rs 41 crore by the Kuwait fund.

The laying of the pipeline in the waterlogging area, various seasonal nullah, bed of the Bolan river and difficult mountainous terrain is a stupendous task. The gas pipeline passes over the highest point in the country.

The Governor expressed his satisfaction over the pace of progress and appreciated the efforts and the spirit with which the Chairman Mr Khilji and his team was working in difficult terrain and conditions to complete the project ahead of schedule.—APP

CSO? 4220/516

BRIEFS

MORE HELD IN SIND--Fifty more criminals and antisocial elements were arrested by the Martial Law authorities in collaboration with police on March 26 throughout the province. Those hauled-up in the operation include one proclaimed offender, 48 anti-social elements and one absconder. The authorities also recovered 6 pistols/revolvers, three shotguns and 13 cartridges of all kind during the crack down, besides stolen property including two motorcycles and two electric fans. [Text] [Karachi DAWN in English 28 Mar 82 p 10]

SHORT CONSULTANCIES--Islamabad, April 7--Three more Pakistani specialists, at present working abroad, are taking up short-term consultancy assignment in Pakistan, ranking from three to four weeks, for the implementation of Pakistan's current Five-Year Plan, under a UNDP project, known as "TOKTEN" (Transfer Know-How Through Expatriate Nations), says a press release issued here by the UN Information Centre. More than 30 such Pakistani specialists have so far visited Pakistan under the UNDP project which began in 1980. The three Pakistan experts are: Dr M.A. Hassan, Senior Economist, Labour Markets Research Group, Economic Council of Canada, to work with the Directorate of Manpower and Training, Labour Department, Lahore, from 30 March to 24 April; Dr Javed Hamid, Senior Immunologist, Hope Hospital Salford, UK, to work with National Institute of Health, Islamabad, from 5 April to 2 May; and Dr M.A. Chaudhry, Research Officer, Agricultural Mechanization, Massey University, New Zealand, to work with the Pakistan Agricultural Research Council, Islamabad, from 10 April to 7 May. [Text] [Karachi BUSINESS RECORDER in English 8 Apr 82 p 3]

ENVOY TO CAMEROON--Islamabad, April 10--The Government of Pakistan has announced the concurrent accreditation of Mr M. Akram Zaki, Ambassador of Pakistan by Nigeria as Ambassador of Pakistan to the United Republic of Cameroon, according to a Press note of the Foreign Ministry here today.--APP [Text] [Karachi DAWN in English 11 Apr 82 p 12]

SOOMRO IN CHINA--Beijing, April 11--Mr Elahi Bakhsh Soomro, Minister for Industries, arrived here this evening from Islamabad on way to Pyongyang to take part in the 70th birthday celebrations of President Kim Il Sung of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK). After an overnight stay in Beijing, the Minister, who is leading a high level delegation to the celebrations will fly to Pyongyang on Monday. Mr Elahi Bakhsh Soomro was welcomed at the Beijing airport by the Korean ambassador to China, Mr Jon Myong Su, and the Pakistan Charge de'Affaires in Beijing, Mr Afzal Qadir--APP [Text] [Karachi DAWN in English 12 Apr 82 p 8]

ARBAB'S MURDER INQUIRY COMPLETED--Peshawar April 12--Investigations into the murder case of Mr Arbab Sikandar Khan Khalil has almost been completed and a complete challan of the case would be submitted in a court of law soon. According to a local daily, the investigating team headed by the AIG, Crimes, has recorded the statement of as many as 14 witnesses in the murder case, including four very important eyewitnesses. According to reliable sources, the number of suspects in this murder case has now been raised to four.--PPI [Text] [Karachi DAWN in English 13 Apr 82 p 2]

TRACTOR PLANT STARTS PRODUCTION--Lahore, April 12--The first tractor-making plant in the private sector in the country went into production on Monday, it was stated here. In the first phase, the plant will produce tractors with over 20 per cent parts and components made in Pakistan, mainly through sub-contractors. This year, the plant is expected to produce 4,000 tractors and will gradually increase its production to 6,000. Within the next five years, 85 per cent, of the components of the tractors will be made in Pakistan. The plant has been set up with Yugoslav cooperation in the private sector at Multan Road, near Lahore.--APP [Text] [Karachi DAWN in English 13 Apr 82 p 2]

AFGHAN MILITARY FRONT FORMED--Quetta, April 14--The officers and the jawans defected from the Afghan army have established an Afghan Islamic Military Front. A flight officer Jamaluddin has been appointed as Commander of the Front. According to a press release of the Afghan Military Front issued here today Mr Jamaluddin said that this front came into being for the liberation of Afghanistan and to uphold Islam there. He appealed to the Afghan Mujahideen to make united efforts to drive away their common enemy from their country. The unity among them would strengthen the crusade launched by them he stressed. PPL [Text] [Karachi MORNING NEWS in English 13 Apr 82 p 7]

77,000 CARS IMPORTED--A total of more than 77,000 passenger cars, worth Rs 1.7 billion, were imported in the country during the last five years. According to a study, the import of cars during 1979-80 had stood at 13,678 units, worth Rs 472 million as against the import of 24,453 cars worth Rs 408 million in 1978-79. During 1977-78, the country had imported 13,627 cars, worth Rs 270 million, as against 16,571 cars worth Rs 332 million in 1976-77 and 8,751 cars, worth Rs 218 million in 1979-80. PPI [Text] [Karachi DAWN in English 13 Apr 82 p 8]

REPORT ON TEACHER BENEFITS--Islamabad, April 12--A summary report which recommends positive measures for teachers is being finally reviewed by the Government, it is reliably learnt. The report is said to have been prepared by the Federal Ministry of Education in consultation with provincial high-ups to give more incentives to the teachers. Teachers from all over the Punjab recently threatened to observe token strike if their demands were not met by April 15. The President of the United Front, A. Ghaffar Ghaffri, also did not rule out the possibility of the "teachers' resignation" to press for their demands. He told DAWN that the final decision in this regard would be taken at a meeting to be held very soon. [Text] [Karachi DAWN in English 13 Apr 82 p 9]

SHOORA CHAIRMAN'S SALARY--Islamabad, April 12--Khwaja Mohammad Safdar, Chairman of Majlis-i-Shoora, will draw a salary of Rs 4,500 a month, according to a notification issued by the Ministry of law and Parliamentary Affairs. President Gen. Moham i Zia-ul-Haq has determined the salary, privileges and allowances of the Chairman. The Chairman will have the same privileges and allowances as are for the time being admissible to a Federal Minister, and will have the same precedence to which the Speaker of the National Assembly was entitled immediately before July 5, 1977. According to another notification, the Shoora member will be entitled to the same precedence and privileges to which a member of the National Assembly was entitled immediately before July 5, 1977.--PPI [Text] [Karachi DAWN in English 13 Apr 82 p 10]

STUDENTS TRY DISRUPTING TRAFFIC--A group of students made attempts to disrupt the vehicular traffic near the Railway level crossing on University Road, the Lasbela inter-section, and the Railway bridge over Malir River on Sunday. At the University Road a group of students closed the main railway gate and also spread out construction material to disrupt traffic. Police arrived and they dispersed peacefully. Hide-and-seek was similarly played at two places where the students deflated the tyres of a few Government transport buses. The students are agitating in support of the Seven-point demands of the University students. Meanwhile, one Tariq Jamil, a University student, was sent to jail for violating the law. The President of Karachi University Students' Union Mr Mahmood Gahznavi has said the students took to streets to solve their problems as they had been left with no option. He demanded release of all the arrested students, and acceptance of their Seven-point demands. Students will continue their campaign till the acceptance of their demands, he added. Meanwhile, the students locked different departmental offices of Science Faculty on Sunday. Consequently, the opening of these offices was delayed, says a KUSU Press release. [Text] [Karachi DAWN in English 12 Apr 82 p 10]

STUDENTS REMAIN ABSENT--Islamabad, April 11--The teaching staff of the Quaid-i-Azam University continued to be absent from their academic, administrative and research work for the second day on Sunday to press their demands. The demands are better pay-scales and complete assurance for safety of the teachers. The Academic Staff Association of the Quaid-i-Azam University, in a meeting held recently, had decided to completely refrain from carrying out their official functions. The decision was taken on the directive of the All-Pakistan Universities Academic Staff Association. Meanwhile, Shireen Mazari, the President of the Association left for Bahawalpur to preside over a meeting to be attended by the Association members from all over the country. It will determine the action plan for the Varsity teachers. PPI adds: The Punjab School Teachers Association and Majlis-i-Amal, Asateza-i-Pakistan, have now started their "protest programme." The Lahore body would begin the same with a meeting at the Government College, Lahore. Similar coordination meetings will be held at divisional headquarters. According to the programme, from April 14 to 17 all the affiliated teachers will wear black arm-bands to be followed by boycott of teaching work. From May 5 they would boycott work for an indefinite period. [Text] [Karachi DAWN in English 12 Apr 82 p 10]

260 ARRESTED IN NAWABSHAH--Nawabshah, April 11--The Nawabshah police, in the collaboration with Martial Law authorities, apprehended 260 persons under various acts, in a campaign launched during last month. Disclosing the results of the campaign, the Superintendent of Police told this correspondent that those arrested included 61 absconders, 11 proclaimed offenders and nine military deserters. He said that during the past month, 72 cases were registered by the police under the Arms Ordinance. Three rifles 14 shotguns, 12 revolvers, 41 pistols, and 97 cartridges were recovered from the criminals. [Text] [Karachi DAWN in English 12 Apr 82 p 10]

TEACHER ORGANIZATIONS STRIKE--Lahore, April 11--The members of the 12 teachers' organisations affiliated with the All-Pakistan Teachers Federation, observed complete strike on the second day of their protest for the acceptance of their demands, says a Press release of the Federation issued here on Sunday. According to the Press release, a delegation of the Federation including the representatives of the Punjab Teachers Union visited various educational institutions in the city and addressed the teachers. Meanwhile, an emergent meeting of the nationalised school teachers will be held here on Monday with Ch. Ghulam Nabi in the chair at a local high school. The meeting will finalise certain steps for the acceptance of their demands.--PPI [Text] [Karachi DAWN in English 12 Apr 82 p 14]

IDA LOAN DISTRIBUTION EQUITABLE--Hyderabad, April 11--The most redeeming feature of the IDA loan of Rs 30 crore, given by the World Bank to Pakistan, was that there would be no increase or decrease in the original amount of loan advanced to the entrepreneurs despite fluctuations in the value of money, including devaluation. This was stated here on Sunday by the Deputy Managing Director, IDBP, Mr S.M. Yusuf at a Press briefing about the World Bank loan. He said efforts would be made for the equitable distribution of loan among all the provinces, but as the basic idea behind the loan was the development of under-developed areas, preference would be given to the applicants from backward regions. Mr Yusuf said that after every two months the progress of the utilisation of IDA loans would be reviewed at the Banking Council level. He said that as the loans would be given through the scheduled Banks, specific training in this regard had already been given to the selected officers of the banks. The President of the Chamber, Mr Amin Khatri, explained the problems faced by the businessmen of this region. [Text] [Karachi DAWN in English 12 Apr 82 p 14]

MAJEED ACTING NWFP GOVERNOR--Peshawar, April 11--Lt-Gen. C.A. Majeed was sworn in as Acting Governor of NWFP, at a ceremony at the Governors House here this evening. Mr Justice S. Usman Ali Shah, Chief Justice of the Peshawar High Court, administered the oath of office to Lt-Gen. C.A. Majeed. Prior to the administration of oath, the Provincial Chief Secretary, Mr UAG Isani, read out the commission of appointment, on behalf of the President of Pakistan, Maj.Gen. Mohammad Safdar, acting Martial Law Administrator Zone (B) NWFP was present at the oath-taking ceremony. It was also attended by judges of the High Court Provincial Ministers, councillors and high ranking civil and military officers. Maj.-Gen. Mohammad Safdar S.Bt. has taken over as Acting Martial Law Administrator Zone B with effect from today, says an official handout. He will perform the duties of Acting Martial Law Administrator during the absence of Lt-Gen Fazle Haq, NWFP, Governor and Martial Law Administrator Zone B who had proceeded abroad on an official tour. [Text] [Karachi MORNING NEWS in English 12 Apr 82 p 1]

NWFP GOVERNOR TO LONDON--Islamabad, April 11--General Fazle Haq, the Governor of NWFP left here today by a PIA flight for London on his way to the United States. He will discuss matters of mutual interest particularly relating to narcotics affecting both the countries. North-Western Frontier Province is major area in Pakistan where crop substitution programme for the replacement for opium poppy in Buner subdivision, has been under implementation. He will discuss the Afghan refugees problem, he will also pay a visit to some other countries. He was seen off by Lt-Gen. Jahan Dad, Corps Commander, Mr Mairaj Husain, Chairman Pakistan Narcotics Control Board and two US diplomats.--APP [Text] [Karachi MORNING NEWS in English 12 Apr 82 p 1]

U.S. VEGETABLE OIL--Islamabad, April 15--Pakistan will purchase 50 million dollars worth of vegetable oil under terms of a loan agreement signed here today by the American Ambassador Mr Ronald I. Spiers and Secretary Economic Affairs Division, Mr Ejaz Ahmed Naik. Concessional credit of the loan, part of US food-for-peace programme will enable the Trading Corporation of Pakistan to import about 110,000 metric tons of edible oil, which will be distributed by the Ghee Corporation of Pakistan throughout Pakistan. The new agreement adds fifty million dollars to the 2.2 billion dollars of PL-480 food commodity already made available by the United States to Pakistan. It is part of the 1.625 billion dollars cooperative assistance programme the two governments launched last year, the Ambassador noted.--PPI [Text] [Karachi MORNING NEWS in English 16 Apr 82 p 1]

TRADE PROTOCOL WITH CHINA--Beijing, April 15--Pakistan and China signed a protocol here today that will regulate barter trade between the two countries over the next financial year. The existing protocol expires on June 30. Earlier at Chen Muhua, Vice Premier of State Council and Minister for Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, met this morning at the Great Hall of the people a Pakistan government delegation led by Mr Izhar-ul-Haq, Secretary Ministry of commerce. Speaking on the occasion Chen Muhua said "We are very happy that there is good cooperation between China and Pakistan and progress was made in the field of economy." [Text] [Karachi MORNING NEWS in English 16 Apr 82 p 1]

ISHAQ ON RUPEE DEVALUATION--Islamabad, April 15--The Finance Minister Mr Ghulam Ishaq Khan today denied that the value of Pakistani currency had decreased in comparison to the US dollar and explained that fluctuations in the currency rates were an international phenomenon. Speaking on an adjournment motion moved by Mr Kamaluddin Kamal Salarpuri seeking to discuss the fall in the value of rupee as against US dollar, the Minister said that the currency rates fluctuated daily in the entire world. He said if there was any marginal fall in the value of Pakistani currency against US dollar, the Pakistani currency was stable in comparison with other foreign currencies. On the explanation by the Minister the member did not press his motion. [Excerpt] [Karachi MORNING NEWS in English 16 Apr 82 p 1]

NAVAL CHIEF VISITS SRI LANKA--Chief of naval staff Admiral Keramat Rahman Niazi left Karachi this morning for Colombo on a weeklong visit to Sri Lanka. [Text] [BK221015 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 22 Apr 82]

WALI KHAN MEETS BHUTTOS--Karachi, 11 Apr--It has been revealed that Khan Abdul Wali Khan, leader of the defunct National Democratic Party (NDP), is expected to visit London next week where he will consult with medical experts regarding his eye ailment. His wife, Begum Naseem Wali Ali Khan, is arriving in Peshawar on 15 April. Reports received from Kabul indicate that while Abdul Wali Khan was visiting his ailing father in Afghanistan, he also had special meetings with the Kabul rulers. During his stay there he also had one meeting with Shahnawaz and Murtaza Bhutto, the sons of late Prime Minister Mr Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto. According to informed sources, when Diego Cordovez, the representative of the UN secretary general arrives in Kabul, Wali Khan will also be in the capital. Diplomatic circles in Karachi attach a special significance to Wali Khan's visit to Kabul. [Text] [GF221223 Karachi JANG in Urdu 12 Apr 82 p 8]

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION--Rice production in the country in 1982 has reached a record level of 3.34 million tons. This was disclosed at the Federal Committee of Agriculture meeting. A record production of sugarcane and cotton has also been achieved; sugarcane production of 35 million tons recorded this year while production in 1981 was 34.5 million tons; similarly, cotton production has been 4.4 million bales. The meeting was told that wheat production will touch last year's level despite scarcity of irrigation water and drought during the initial stages of wheat cultivation and harvesting. [BK221521 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 22 Apr 82 BK]

OUTGOING PRC AMBASSADOR HONORED--President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq has said that the friendly relations between Pakistan and China will continue to develop as they are based on sincerity and cooperation. He said this while addressing a dinner hosted by him in honor of outgoing Chinese Ambassador Xu Yuxin in Rawalpindi last night. The president said that Pakistan-China friendship assumes a unique character in the comity of nations as it has stood the test of time. The president highly applauded the services of the outgoing Chinese ambassador in the development of Pakistan-China friendship and existing good relations. Speaking on the occasion Xu Yuxin said that China attaches great importance to Pakistan's economic achievement, progress and prosperity. It has been a matter of satisfaction to China that Pakistan has achieved remarkable success in its economy, particularly in the agricultural field, as a result of the steps taken by the present government. He said that he was happy that relations between the two countries have further developed during his tenure in Pakistan. [Text] [BK230306 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 23 Apr 82]

KARACHI, JACOBABAD EXPRESS TRAIN--A new express train will start running between Jacobabad and Kanow from April 15. According to the railway sources here, the new train, "Shahbaz express," will leave Jacobabad and Karachi simultaneously at about 8 p.m. stopping at main stations, such as Shikarpur, Larkana, Dadu, Sehwan and Kotri. It will cover the distance between two cities within 12 hours and would save the valuable daytime of passengers by running at night. [Text] [GF121215 Karachi DAILY in English 10 Apr 82 p 4 GF]

AFGHAN REFUGEE MISSION THREATENED--Strasbourg, Eastern France, 21 Apr (AFP)--
A European parliament mission due to meet Afghan refugees in Pakistan next week might be called off owing to Islamabad's refusal to admit the French Jewish mission leader. Pakistan's decision, believed here to be on the grounds that a welcome to Gerard Israel might damage its relations with the Arab world, was communicated to the European Economic Community (EEC) through its Brussels Embassy, and confirmed to EEC council chairman Leo Tindemans. Mr Israel told a press conference today that Pakistani authorities were taking a great responsibility by preventing the international community, notably the European parliament, from "bringing moral and concrete assistance to the Afghan resistance." He added that the speaker in the parliament here, Piet Dankert, fully supported his position. [Text] [NC210750 Paris AFP in English 0734 GMT 21 Apr 82]

CSO: 4220/521

'AFP' DISCUSSES 'DISARRAY' OF OPPOSITION PARTIES

BK181121 Hong Kong AFP in English 1014 GMT 18 Apr 82

[Text] Colombo, 18 Apr (AFP)--Sri Lanka's political opposition was thrown into further disarray when the Central Committee of the country's oldest party, the pro-Trotskyist Lanka Sama Samaja Party (LSSP), decided to sack a senior member and former cabinet minister, Anil Moonesinghe.

Mr Moonesinghe, who was communications minister in the two-party coalition government of 1964 headed by Sirimavo Bandaranaike and is an assistant secretary of the LSSP, led a breakaway section late last week, which wanted closer ties with Mrs Bandaranaike's Sri Lanka Freedom Party (SLFP).

Early this month Mr Moonesinghe moved a resolution in the party's Central Committee calling for closer political ties with the Sirima Bandaranaike-led, SLFP, arguing that it was the principal opposition party to President Junius Jayewardene's ruling United National Party (UNP).

But the resolution received only 12 votes in the 51-member Central Committee.

Since the LSSP was pushed out of the government in late 1975 by Mrs Bandaranaike following serious policy differences it has chosen to deal circumspectly with the SLFP, ready to participate in joint May Day and anti-government rallies, but wary of any formal relationship.

A reason for the LSSP's wariness is the disenfranchisement of Mrs Bandaranaike in 1980 for 7 years by the UNP for abuse of power during her last government.

This excludes Mrs Bandaranaike from contesting next year's national election and the presidential poll thereafter. She is also excluded from participating in election campaigns after nomination day.

Some political circles fear that even if she holds party office it could legally boomerang on her party's candidates, depriving them of parliamentary representation.

The perceived legal impediment was one reason for the split in the SLFP last year. One faction was led by Mrs Bandaranaike and the other by her former deputy Maithripala Senanayake and her son Anura Bandaranaike.

But Senanayake and Anura Bandaranaike have themselves now separated over means of bringing the factions [of] SLFP together. The SLFP today has three factions.

Mother and son have had unity talks and indications are that Anura will re-form ranks with Mrs Bandaranaike, despite some opposition in her camp to his return.

Even Anura's return would still leave the SLFP divided, as Mrs Bandaranaike has publicly stated that she would not take back her former deputy, Senanayake, and other senior members, including former ministers and parliamentarians.

While the LSSP Central Committee has decided to participate in the joint May Day rally under the umbrella of Mrs Bandaranaike's SLFP, the pro-Moscow Communist Party, a former coalition partner, has said it would keep away.

The CP insists that any joint rally should be a trade union affair.

Meanwhile, political observers said that the LSSP split could well spread to trade unions under its control.

They said that if the Central Committee carried out its threat to act against 10 others, including trade unionists, who broke away with Anil Moonesinghe, the split is likely to be formalised.

However, they added that Mrs Bandaranaike is now likely to play a mediatory role to bring the LSSP, which, since being founded in the 1940s, has split six times, together again, because of the forthcoming elections.

Observers told AFP that President Jayewardene's UNP, which has cut back on decades old social welfarism during its near 5-year rule, would be encouraged by the continued disarray in opposition ranks and would face an election more confidently.

They believe that if opposition divisions continue it is possible that President Jayewardene will bring forward the elections, due in mid-1983.

CSO: 4220/532

BRIEFS

WEST GERMAN AID--The West German Government today announced a package of development assistance for Sri Lanka focusing on primary school education for the Tamil minority. The Economic Cooperation Ministry said agreement on the assistance programme was reached during 3-day government negotiations in Bonn. Under the programme Bonn will provide Sri Lanka with 22.5 million marks in subsidies and 15 million marks in long-term credits to assist in the development of a range of projects. [BK221201 Colombo SUN in English 17 Apr 82 [no page given]]

CSO: 4220/532

MUSLIM SEPARATIST MOVEMENTS ANALYZED

BK120537 Hong Kong AFP in English 0230 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Article by Anurat Maniphan]

[Text] Narathiwat, Southern Thailand, 12 April (AFP)--It was dusk and pouring rain when a packed passenger train hit a time-bomb in the jungle-clad hills of southern Thailand.

In the deafening commotion, 40 men leapt out of the growing shadows off the tracks to open fire with M-16 assault rifles and M-79 grenade launchers at the stalled vehicle.

Border patrol policemen (BPP) men on board put up a fight. After a brief duel, the attackers fled into the night leaving blood trails. The toll was one BPP private and five civilians injured.

The locomotive and several passenger cars were damaged.

The March 29 incident in Ra-Ngae District was the first attack on a train this year by Moslem separatists seeking autonomy from Bangkok.

Narathiwat Governor Chit Ninphanit told A.F.P. it had been the work of the Barisan Revolution Nationale (BRN), an "up and coming" group of "left-leaning" separatists.

The rebels left a letter at the site saying the attack was a case of revenge, the governor said.

Five days earlier, government marines seized a BRN camp with a capacity for 60 people. Documents, clothes, supplies and the group's crescent moon flag were seized.

On March 19, BRN rebels set fire to a bus in Yi-Ngo District, further north. The incident stumped authorities as the vehicle belonged to a Moslem-owned company suspected to be sympathetic to their cause.

A month before that, two BRN rebels were shot dead by government troops in the same district, the governor noted.

Drawing on about 300 armed men, the BRN is said to be backed by the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

One source described the group's leader, identified as Ustaz Karim, as "a man of Yuasir 'Arafat."

The pro-Soviet BRN is among three self-styled groups seeking autonomy from Bangkok for the Moslem-dominated southern provinces of Yala, Narathiwat, Pattani and Satun--home for at least 75 percent of the two million-strong Moslem population in predominately Buddhist Thailand.

The Pattani Liberation Organisation (PULO) and the Barisan National People of Pattani (BNPP) are the other separatist groups.

All have the common goal of self-rule but differ in ideology and do not cooperate.

While the BRN is said to be left-leaning, PULO is seen as right-wing and the BNPP an advocate of moderation.

Founded in 1967, PULO is the oldest and, with some 600 armed men, the most threatening group.

Pattani provincial police superintendent, Chuchat Ihassanasathian, named Kubiroh Kotoh Miroh as head of the group that descends from the former rulers of Pattani, a state that covered the provinces of Pattani, Yala and Narathiwat.

But other sources have named Arong Mulong, a Thai Moslem aged about 45, as leader of the group. Mulong is said to have been declared persona non grata by the Thai Government and is now believed to be in the United States.

POLU is widely believed to have received aid--military training, weapons and funds--from Libya although this has been denied.

The group claimed responsibility for a rash of bomb attacks in Bangkok in mid-1980.

Early last year, it grabbed the international limelight in clashes with the outlawed Communist Party of Malaya (CPM) in the southernmost district of Betong, the so-called Reo Salient that juts into Malaysia's Perak State.

It was PULO's first entry into Betong, a long-time sanctuary of the CPM which deploys some 3,000 armed men in the Thai-Malaysian border area.

The CPM guerrillas resented the fact, stepped up harrassment of local Moslem villagers who, after being denied government help, turned to PULO to relieve their plight, sources said.

PULO agreed to oblige but urged villagers to evacuate their homes to make way for the show-down. The subsequent exodus of 1,200 Thai Moslems to northern Malaysia in April strained Thai-Malaysian relations for months.

Long-standing suspicions emerged as Malaysia doubted Thailand's position towards their professed "common enemy," the CPM.

Since that incident, PULO appears to have kept a low profile. Some local officials now describe them as an "outgoing group."

The BNPP, toeling a moderate line, is said to be led by a 60-year old man identified as Idres Matdiyah. Ar Matdiyah reportedly served as a volunteer under the British in Malaysia and is said to have received support from undisclosed Middle Eastern states for his 300-armed fighters.

Sources say the separatist movement began with the Anglo-Thai treaty of 1909 when Britain obtained the northern Malaysian states of Perlis, Trengganu, Kelantan and Kedah, and Thailand the southern provinces of Yala, Pattani and Narathiwat.

The rulers of what was then Pattani, arguing that it was a suzerainty state that could not be turned over to Thailand, protested the move. When London declined to bend, the first separatist group, "BLCK 1909," [as received] was born.

Hopes for independence were raised and dashed during the Japanese occupation of Malaysia when the rebels fought with the British.

Rebellions spread after the second world war as the then Thai prime minister, Plaek Pibunsongchram, sought to enforce his "assimilation" policy.

Moslem leaders disappeared, among them Haji Sulong Abdul Kadir, said to have been shot dead in 1954 after being released from three years imprisonment on charges of collaborating with separatists.

The Moslem separatist groups of today do not have the popular appeal of their predecessors, according to analysts.

The groups, seen by many local Moslem leaders as bands of "uneducated" people, cannot count on more than one percent of the Moslem people, cannot count on more than one percent of the Moslem population for support, according to various estimates.

They were "born of oppression," but are currently "no more than pressure groups," analysts say.

Support from the Middle East is also said to be waning as the Arab states fail to see cohesiveness in the movement.

CSO: 4220/520

THAILAND

LABOUR DEPARTMENT CRITICIZES BBC REPORT

BK080107 Bangkok POST in English 8 Apr 82 p 1

[Text] Labour department director-general Wichit Sangtong yesterday accused the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) of defaming Thailand by dramatising a news report about trading in children.

Mr Wichit was responding to the radio broadcast by the BBC late last month which apparently quoted a London DAILY MIRROR newspaper expose of the alleged large-scale trading of young Thai children.

On March 22, the DAILY MIRROR published a front page report by John Pilger claiming that the transactions involved as many as 200,000 young Thai children.

Mr Pilger claimed that he had spent about 3,400 baht (85 pounds) to buy an eight-year-old girl from a broker at Hua Lampong railway station to verify the existence of the trade.

The girl, identified in the story as Suni Nantaphan, was later returned to her parents in Phitsanulok Province.

While not denying the existence of the child trade, Mr Wichit said the figure of 200,000 quoted by the BBC was an exaggeration. He said the number of children involved was "very small."

He charged that the BBC, by quoting from the DAILY MIRROR report, had defamed Thailand's image.

He said there was a possibility that the report was a fabrication, as was an article featured last year in the West German magazine, STERN.

He said officials discovered that three children from Buri Ram had been paid 500 baht each to pose for pictures that accompanied the STERN magazine's report about a child slavery trade in Thailand.

In February last year, a BBC correspondent also approached the labour department for an interview and a request to inspect the child labour situation in factories.

The correspondent failed to visit the factories as they were all closed on Chinese New Year Day, Mr Wichit said.

He said the journalist who reported on the child trade spent only a short time to investigate the story and did not get the right information.

Thailand has about 120,000 children aged 11 and 14 in the workforce.

Mr Wichit said children aged between 12 to 18 could be legally employed but their employers were required to abide by strict labour law provisions.

CSO: 4220/520

THAILAND

BRN RETALIATES FOR ARRESTS OF ALLEGED MEMBERS

BK100511 Bangkok POST in English 10 Apr 82 p 18

[Text] Yala--The grenade attack at a restaurant in the provincial town here on April 4 was a retaliation against the arrest of 14 alleged members of the Barisan Revolution National (BRN) in Bangkok early this month, a senior police officer said yesterday.

Commander of the provincial police zone 12th, Maj-gen Wichai Wichaithanaphat, quoted two arrested suspects allegedly responsible for the incident as making the statement during interrogation here.

The two, Che-useng Muna and Isama-ae Kaleng (both 23 and claiming to be second-year students of Ramkhamhaeng University), were arrested Thursday and charged with the murder of two people killed in a hand grenade explosion at the restaurant.

They were taken by about 50 policemen under the command of Yala provincial police chief Col Bunphen Bamphenbun to re-enact the April 4 incident at the restaurant on Sirorot Road yesterday afternoon.

Police said that after the attack Che-useng escaped to Pattani Province from where he wrote a letter to fellow BRN members in Bangkok to report on the result.

Isama-ae fled to his hideout in Tambon Buton in Muang District here until he was arrested.

Both earlier were quoted as having confessed that they worked in collaboration with BRN members in the city.

CSO: 4220/520

BRIEFS

ANTITERRORIST DRIVE IN SOUTH--The deputy commander of Civilian-Police-Military Unit 42, Col Suwinai Boribunnangkun, has reported to newsmen that yesterday the unit resumed operations against terrorist strongholds around Camp 514 in Khian Sa District, Surat Thani Province. Two companies of the unit captured a satellite camp after a clash of about 15 minutes. The officials suffered no casualties. Terrorists left traces of losses. Officials again at 0700 today captured another terrorist camp which is about 3 km from the one captured yesterday. There were no clashes because the camp had been abandoned by the terrorists. Officials captured a large number of materials. According to the deputy commander of Civilian-Police-Military Unit 42, following control and continued operations by government forces around Camp 514, there have been no activities by terrorists reported in the area. A terrorist leader, Wiwat Hamsakun, along with a large number of his men have surrendered to the authorities. The government forces are receiving stronger support and cooperation from the local people. [Text] [BK011502 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 1 Apr 82]

'APPEAL' ON U.S. TRADE--Commerce minister squadron leader Bunmi Punnasi received U.S. Senator Charles Percy, President Ronald Reagan's personal representative, at the Commerce Ministry yesterday. The commerce minister made a three-point appeal to the senator calling for the United States to lower restrictions against Thai imports and to give equal treatment to imports from Thailand as given to the same products imported from some Central American countries. The appeal also asks the United States to show sincerity toward Thailand through consultations on rice exports. Both the United States and Thailand are rice exporters. The United States, however, has the advantage as a result of its greater financial resources. Its long term credits to its customers have put Thailand at a disadvantage. The U.S. senator reportedly gave special attention to Thailand's appeal and pledged to consider it. [Text] [BK080704 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 8 Apr 82]

PRC MEDIA DELEGATION--A delegation of PRC mass media and television officials led by (Chu Chung) called on minister attached to the prime minister's office Chan Manutham at Government House this morning. The delegation is attending the Bangkok bicentennial celebrations from 26 March to end of April at the invitation of the Thai Embassy in Beijing. (Chu Chung) said, in addition to attending the celebrations, he and his delegation will make movies about

Thailand's historical sites and customs. His delegation already visited Nakhon Pathom, Lop Buri, the ancient city, the crocodile farm and the rose garden. It will visit Chiang Mai on 12 April and Phuket on 19 April. Minister Chan, after receiving the delegation, said he will extend cooperation to the delegation's information collection tasks. [Text] [BK080702 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 7 Apr 82]

TERM OF HOUSE EXTENSION--The government has denied the report that a national council would be formed so as to extend the term of the House of Representatives for another 4 years, thus cancelling the next general elections which are scheduled for April next year. Michai Ruchuphan, minister attached to the prime minister's office, told newsmen at Government House this morning that the government has never considered this issue. He said: It is only a groundless rumor. Asked about the report that Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon is thinking of forming a national council in order to extend his term in the office without forming his own political party, Michai said the reason for the prime minister not forming his own political party could be that he does not want to play politics. There is no reason for him to form a national council because extending the term of the House of Representatives requires amending the constitution which is not an easy thing to do. Prime Minister Gen Prem later told newsmen that he did not know who spread such a rumor. [Text] [BK140631 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 14 Apr 82]

NEW UNHCR REPRESENTATIVE--Bangkok, 31 Mar (AFP)--Jacques Terlin, new representative in Thailand of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, arrived here today to take up his functions, the UNHCR announced. Mr Terlin, a 54-year-old Belgian who has represented the UNHCR in Hong Kong for the past 2 years, replaces, Alan Simmance, who has returned to UNHCR headquarters in Geneva. Mr Terlin's previous UNHCR posts were in West Germany, Belgium, Canada and Greece. [Text] [BK011335 Hong Kong AFP in English 1041 GMT 31 Mar 82 BK]

CSO: 4220/520

END

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

MAY 6-82